

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 25th August 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. Deputy President (M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal, C.I.E.) in the chair.

I

NEW MEMBER.

Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, *Kt.*, made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—*

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Agriculture.

Development of agriculture in Coimbatore.

* 361 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that he stated as president of the Agricultural Conference at Coimbatore on the 16th July 1925 that he is not sure as to what the Government was going to do regarding agricultural education in the future; and

[25th August 1925]

(b) if this statement is true whether it has any reference to the statement made by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords regarding the future agricultural policy in India?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ May we know now from the hon. the Minister whether there is to be any change regarding agricultural education in the future? The question was put with reference to an extract reported in the papers of his speech at Coimbatore? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ This is what appeared in the ‘ Justice ’ paper: ‘ Though the results have been comparatively disappointing, I think the experiment should be proceeded with, and perhaps extended to many schools with such modifications as experience may show to be necessary. ’ ”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ May we know what is the present experience Government have gained as far as agricultural education is concerned? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ At two centres where the experiment is carried on, we are not as much pleased as we expected but we will persevere. ”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ May we know the points regarding which Government were not pleased with the education imparted? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ The proper classes of students are not being recruited. ”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I ask the hon. the Minister whether he said in the speech that has been referred to that it has been found difficult to get employment for students who have passed out of the agricultural schools so far? ”

Co-operative Societies.

Appointment of Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

* 362 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that selections for the posts of Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies were made partly from the chief inspectors ;

(b) how many such appointments were made and what is the service and educational qualification of each chief inspector thus promoted ;

(c) whether in making these appointments of Assistant Registrars, the claims of any senior chief inspectors were overlooked ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this ?

25th August 1925]

1.—(a) Yes.

(b)—

Name.	Qualifications.	Total service in the Co-operative department. YEARS.
1. M.R.Ry. R. Desikachariyar.	Matric; Handwriting; Account (Higher); Translation (Lower) Tamil; Typewriting (Elementary).	15½
2. M.R.Ry. C. Govindaswami Mudaliyar.	Matric; Handwriting.. ..	16½
3. M.R.Ry. K. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar.	Matric; Book-keeping (Elementary).	16
4. M.R.Ry. C. D. Samuel Pillai.	Matric; Handwriting; Police Sub-Inspector's test.	11½
5. M.R.Ry. M. M. Ramachandra Bhupathi.	Upper Secondary; Diplomat in Commerce; Shorthand and Typewriting (Intermediate); Translation (Lower) Tamil.	14½
6. M.R.Ry. P. Subramanyam.	Matric; Handwriting; Dictation; Revenue and Account (Lower); Translation (Lower) Telugu.	13
7. M.R.Ry. C. Kannan Nayar.	Secondary Certificate.	9
8. M.R.Ry. N. Venkataramayya.	Do.	Nearly 10
9. M.R.Ry. C. Narayanan Nayar.	B.A.	4

(c) & (d) The claims of all Chief Inspectors were considered in making the appointments.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I ask the hon. the Minister what the use of inviting applications by advertisement is when probably it is decided that the selection is to be confined to those already in service ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ For the new class of assistant registrars, we had to resort to three methods : (1) to retain such of them as were competent, (2) to promote people from the lower grade, (3) to recruit new men.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May we know how many appointments have been made ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Twenty-five appointments have been made.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know the number of graduates in the cadre of chief inspectors who have not been promoted and the school-leaving certificate people and upper secondary diplomates that have been promoted ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ I have not got the information as to the number of graduates who have not been promoted, but those people that have been promoted were found to be extremely clever and to have done their duties very satisfactorily; therefore the reward of merit has been given to them.”

[25th August 1925]

Selection of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies from Assistant Registrars.

* 363 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in appointing Deputy Registrars from the ranks of the Assistant Registrars the claims of some senior men with higher educational qualifications were overlooked ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this ?

A.—(a) & (b) The claims of all officers were duly considered.

Exemption of Banks and Co-operative Societies from payment of Companies tax.

* 364 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the question of exempting the Banks and Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 from payment of Companies tax is still under consideration or any order has been passed and, if so, to lay it on the table ?

A.—The question is still under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“In view of the fact that the matter has been under consideration for a long time, may I ask the hon. the Minister to expedite the same ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“Since the answer was given, the Local Self-Government has passed orders that these are to be exempted.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“May I request the hon. the Minister to say when that order will be placed on the table ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“The order has been sent to the Press for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“May I know whether the order is merely ‘impotent’ with regard to local bodies or is it binding on them ?”

Industries.

The strength of the Leather Trades Institute.

* 365 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the number of students on the rolls of the Leather Trades Institute in the current year, as well as in the two previous years ?

A.—1923-24	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
1924-25	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1925-26	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 up to date.

More admissions are expected.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“May I know whether Government have not prescribed the date within which applications should be sent in for admission ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“No date.”

25th August 1925]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Am I to understand that admissions are open throughout the year, and if so, I would like to know how the new students are able to get along with the old students ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Instruction is imparted to each student, and not as a class.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Does not the course of lectures begin at a fixed time ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ The answer given to Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar will hold good.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ May I know the cause of decline in the number of students year after year ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ We expect more admissions.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Is there any explanation for the big fall in 1924-25 ? ”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ In view of the answer that the lessons are taught to individual students, may I know whether there are any classes into which these are divided ? ”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ In view of the fact that there has been a regular decline in the number of students, do Government think that any useful purpose would be served by retaining this institute ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ We expect more students and therefore that question does not arise.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ What makes the hon. the Minister expect more students when their number has been steadily and rapidly falling ? ”

Education.

Staff of the Government Victoria College, Palghat.

* 366 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the services of the staff of the lower forms of the Government Victoria College at Palghat are lent to the Palghat municipality or permanently transferred ;

(b) the number and designation of officers thus lent or transferred ;

(c) whether the period of service in the municipality will be considered as Government service or municipal service ;

(d) whether their services are transferred to the municipality with or without their consent ; and

(e) whether they are entitled to any pension ?

A.—(a) The services of the staff employed in the Middle School department of the Government Victoria College, Palghat, have been temporarily transferred to the Municipal Council, Palghat, until such time as they can be absorbed in Government service elsewhere.

[25th August 1925]

- (b) Eight Secondary grade assistants, one Physical Training instructor, one Pandit and one Drawing master.
- (c) Period of service under the municipal council will be reckoned as Government service.
- (d) The Government are not aware that the teachers were against the transfer.
- (e) Yes.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know whether it would not have been better that these assistants were consulted previously to give them an option of expressing their own opinions ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ The answer is that they are not aware of teachers against the proposal.”

Andhra University Bill.

* 367 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NABASIMHA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(i) with reference to the answer given to question No. 1324 on 3rd December 1924—

- (a) whether the Government obtained the opinion of the University of Madras regarding the Andhra University Bill ;
- (b) whether the Public Works Department has submitted plans of the sites required for the location of the University ;
- (c) whether the Government have got plans and estimates for the construction of buildings necessary for the University ; and
- (ii) whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to place the papers on the table—

- (a) the report of the special officer ;
- (b) the opinion of the Madras University on the Andhra University Draft Bill ; and
- (c) the reports of the Public Works Department officers ?

A.—(i) (a) Yes

(b) Site plans of possible sites for the location of the Engineering College and University offices were prepared.

(c) No.

(ii) (a) The report of the special officer has just been received. The question of its publication will be considered.

(b) The letter ^a from the Registrar of the University is placed on the table.

(c) The report of the Public Works Department officer has not been received.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ Sir, with reference to clause (b) may I know with reference to what places site plans have been prepared ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ With reference to university centres.”

25th August 1925]

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" May I know whether it is for the university centres mentioned in the draft Bill ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The inspector was to prepare the plans with reference to the university centres. I do not know actually how many were prepared. "

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I know with reference to what particular places the site plans have been prepared ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry, to the best of my recollection. "

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" When were the instructions given to the Public Works Officer for the preparation of the plans ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I regret I am not able to answer that. "

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" May I ask whether these will be placed on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" If they are necessary. "

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" The Public Works Department has prepared some site plans. May I know what took place after the preparation of those plans ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I am afraid I cannot answer the question. "

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Do these site plans vary with different localities ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It varies according to the conditions of the locality. "

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" The answer to clause (b) refers to site plans for the Engineering College and for University Offices. The answer now given is that they have been prepared with reference to Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam. Am I to understand that site plans for the Engineering College are prepared both for Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam and that there are two sets of plans ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The answer is clear from my speech introducing the Bill. "

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" His speech is not consistent with the answer. We have been given to understand that he did not come to a conclusion with reference to the location of the university. I am not asking him to state whether any idea was formed as to the location of the university, but I simply wish to know when instructions were given for the preparation of plans and estimates for Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam ? "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Are these plans tentative ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" They are by nature tentative. "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Are not the plans prepared with reference to the locality ? "

[25th August 1925]

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I have already answered that."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"From the speech to which reference is given by the hon. the Minister, we were told that selection of site was still an open question and that public opinion would be collected on that question. So, may I know for what particular locality these plans were made?"

Revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

11-15 a.m. * 368 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided to appoint a committee to examine the working of the Grant-in-Aid Code and submit proposals for its revision; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, when they will commence their work and whether private institutions will be adequately represented in the committee's personnel?

A.—(a) Government have not decided to appoint a committee. The whole matter is engaging the attention of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Sir, I just want to ask one supplementary question on question No. 367."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I am sorry, we have just passed on to question No. 368"

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education how long the proposals for the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code have been under consideration. Sir, he is engaged in conversation with the hon. Member from Chittoor and so, although I put the question loudly, he has not heard me."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I am very sorry."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state how long the proposals for the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code have been under consideration?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"They have been under consideration for nearly two years. The reason is that first of all there is financial difficulty in giving effect to any proposal framed. Secondly, the matter was referred to the Secondary Education Board and they were not unanimous in their conclusions and thirdly we have to gather opinions from the managers of institutions and when their opinions are gathered they will be classified by a special officer who will go into the subject."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"May I know which is the more important reason which stands in the way of revising the Grant-in-Aid Code?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"It is open to the hon. Member to take any one of the reasons stated by me as important."

25th August 1925]

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" I think it is the Member in charge of the portfolio that has to say which is the more important of the reasons."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I have given the three important reasons."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" Which of them is the most important is my question."

Pay and efficiency bar of school assistants in Government schools.

* 369 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the pay of the school assistants in Government schools is graded at Rs. 75—150 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 100;

(b) whether no such efficiency bar is placed in respect of Deputy Inspectors of Schools;

(c) whether it is a fact that a good number of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools are undergraduates;

(d) whether all the school assistants are either B.A., L.T.'s, or M.A., L.T.'s;

(e) why there should be any efficiency bar for these highly qualified employees when none is required in the case of less qualified men; and

(f) in view of the anomaly existing between these two classes of subordinates, whether the Government intend removing the efficiency bar in the case of the school assistants?

4.—(a) & (e) No. School assistants are placed in the three different grades of—

Rs. 75—5—100 for 48 per cent of the number of posts,	
Rs. 100—10—150 for 40	„ „ and
Rs. 150—10—250 for 12	„ „

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) About a fifth of the total number of Deputy Inspectors are undergraduates; most of them have long service to their credit.

(d) Yes.

(f) The question of revising the pay of the Subordinate Educational Service is under consideration.

Teaching of Chemistry as an optional subject in the Adoni Municipal High School.

* 370 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether Chemistry is taught as an optional subject in the Municipal High School, Adoni, from 1922;

(b) whether the subject was introduced into the school with the previous permission of the District Educational Officer, Bellary;

(c) whether a new assistant had to be and was appointed to teach the new subject from 1922; and

(d) whether the Government met the net cost of the high school and, if so, whether they include the pay of this teacher in calculating the net cost to be borne by them?

[25th August 1925]

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) An additional assistant was appointed.

(d) Yes; in calculating the net cost three assistants including one science assistant are taken into account.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I am sorry the hon. the Minister has not answered the question of which I think he is well aware. Sir, there are four assistants. I am asking whether the Government are meeting the cost of the additional assistant who was employed with the consent of the District Educational Officer ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ We were not aware of that, Sir. There are three assistants one of whom is a science assistant and his cost is included in calculating the net cost of the school. ”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to call for the information whether there are not four men employed and if so will he be pleased to see that the cost of one appointed with the consent of the District Educational Officer is included in the net cost ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Even if one assistant is appointed with the consent of the District Educational Officer, the Government are not bound to pay for him. ”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Will he be pleased to inquire how many there are and if there are more than three of them to see that he is included in the net cost ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ As I said it will serve no useful purpose, because even if there are four assistants, the local body which appointed the fourth will have to bear the cost. ”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Does he suggest that instruction in chemistry can be given without that assistant? It is an absolute necessity to have that fourth man. ”

Buildings for the municipal schools at Bellary, etc.

* 371 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the stage at which the question of providing new buildings for the municipal schools at Bellary and Adoni, respectively, is at present?

A.—Detailed plans and estimate for constructing a building for the Municipal high school, Bellary, have been prepared and it is expected that the work will be put in execution in the course of this year. The question of construction of a new building for the Municipal high school, Adoni, is under correspondence.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, the hon. the Minister has inspected this school and he is aware of the extreme difficulties experienced there. Will he be pleased to expedite the matter ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ The answer was already given. ”

25th August 1925]

Contribution from the Adi-Dravidas towards starting a school for them in Vaniveddu village.

* 372 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Wallajah range, asked the Adi-Dravidas on 8th May 1925, who are living in No. 66, Vaniveddu village, Wallajah taluk, North Arcot district, either to contribute half of the amount for starting a school for them or to contribute free labour?

A.—No.

Mr. R. VEERIAN.—‘Sir, with reference to the main question, the answer is ‘No’. Here is a mahazar submitted by respectable members belonging to the depressed classes in the Vaniveddu village, Wallajah taluk, North Arcot district, wherein it is stated clearly that the Deputy Inspector of Schools asked the members of the depressed classes either to contribute half the amount for starting a school for them or to contribute free labour. At least may I know from the hon. the Minister for Education whether he will kindly make inquiries into the matter?’

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“We have enquired and the information is given here in the answer.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“May I know whether the Government are not going to believe the statement made by the respectable members of the depressed classes? I am perfectly willing to hand over the statement. Either the statement made by the respectable members of the depressed classes ought to be incorrect or there ought to be inaccuracy somewhere else.”

Excise.

Alleged keeping of an unlicensed toddy shop in Uppupalaiyam village, Salem district.

* 373 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the statement in the *Kudinoor*, dated 5th July and in the *Hindu* newspaper to the effect that the Perunkurichi abkari contractor has been openly keeping an unlicensed toddy shop in Uppupalaiyam village in Tiruchengodu taluk of Salem district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the people of the Uppupalaiyam village are opposed to the opening and the continuance of this toddy shop;

(c) whether it is a fact that unlicensed toddy is being sold here at very cheap rates and that the restriction as to hours is completely ignored; and

(d) whether the subordinates of the department are ignorant of the existence of this unlicensed shop?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Sir, am I to understand that the hon. the Minister has no concern with the action of the officials of his department who go on giving free drink and that too at all hours, and giving inducements of all sorts to the people especially in this famine-ridden area? Sir, can the Government, although such things were brought to their notice as long ago as 5th July, say that they have no information?”

[25th August 1925]

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I think, as to the general remarks made by the hon. Member I must say that he is not at all justified and, as regards the specific question put, we have given the answer."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I know if the Government do not think it advisable to call for the information ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It will be considered."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask how I am not justified in my remark seeing that we have been told that Government's aim is total prohibition at least at some distant future."

Location of toddy shops in Vellalore village, Coimbatore taluk.

* 374 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state —

(a) whether there is any rule that no toddy or arrack shop should be located near the place of a weekly market or at or near a public road ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a toddy shop is located very near the weekly market at Vellalore in Coimbatore taluk close to the public road leading to it and that an arrack shop also is located in the same village on the other side of the market ;

(c) what is the population of the village ;

(d) whether it is a fact that there have been always several factions in the village and there have been murders and other offences among these factions and there have been several criminal cases and security proceedings even recently ;

(e) whether it is a fact that on the recommendation of the police, the shops had to be temporarily closed last year ;

(f) whether it is a fact that one of the factions consists largely of Pallars who live in the village in very large numbers and who have generally no means of livelihood excepting coolie work ;

(g) whether it is a fact that there are several other toddy and arrack shops within two or three miles from the village ; and

(h) whether any suggestion has been made that either of the shops or both of them may be permanently closed ; whether the Government have any objection to go into the matter carefully and pass final orders about the closure of the shops ?

A.—(a) The departmental rules require that rural shops should not, except in special circumstances, be located within a furlong of a metalled road and should be away from market places, etc.

(c) 6,549 according to the census of 1921.

(b) & (d) to (g) The Government have no information.

(h) No suggestion has been received by Government.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know whether the special circumstances referred to in that rule have been defined and if so, what they are ? "

25th August 1925]

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Except in special circumstances, the departmental rules require that rural shops should not be located within a furlong of a metalled road and should be away from market places, etc. If there are any special circumstances to show that the locality demands it or that the people want it, in such cases an exception would be made."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" My question is what those special circumstances are. Have they been defined in those departmental rules or have they been left to the discretion of the local excise officers?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I have illustrated one such reason, Sir. But the discretion is left to the local officers to decide whether there are special circumstances necessitating contravention of the rules."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I would put the question again, Sir. I want to know whether the special circumstances have been defined in the rules? I want this information to enable me to judge for myself whether in particular cases the rules have been abused or not?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" If there are abuses of the rules, certainly they will be considered."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I shall repeat my question. What I want to know is whether the special circumstances have been defined in the rules, so that in each case I may know if the rules have been strictly adhered to."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" As I said, the rules give discretion to the local officers."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I bring to the notice of the hon. the Minister that there is not one shop in Madras which does not militate against the provisions of the Excise Manual?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I am afraid I cannot accept that as a very accurate statement."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" Will he kindly examine the question and correct me if I am wrong?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Every shop in the City of Madras has to be located in some house which opens into the street."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" It is not only with regard to the question of opening into the streets but there are certain other rules framed so far as the City of Madras is concerned and all those rules are transgressed in the matter of location of shops."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" If any specific rule has been transgressed in any particular manner in any particular place, certainly I am willing to have inquiries made; but a general order like that is too much for any department to carry out."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" It is not at all difficult to give a specific instance seeing that all the shops in the City of Madras are located against the provisions of the Excise Manual."

[25th August 1925]

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" There is the Licensing Board for giving advice with regard to the location of shops in the City of Madras."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" Even in cases where the Licensing Board refused permission, I may remind the hon. the Minister that the Board of Revenue have interfered and given permission."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The Licensing Board recommended that certain shops should be abolished. Those shops were accordingly abolished and the Government approved the order."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister whether he remembers that as regards the location of a toddy shop at Polur, North Arcot district, in spite of the fact that it is on the junction of four roads and that it is on the road leading to the railway station near the school, factory, etc., I thrice interpellated the matter and the answer was that the Government had no information ? "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to clause (a), the rules require that the shops should be located away from the market places, etc. May I know if any minimum distance has been fixed, or, even there, discretion is given to the local officers ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It should be a furlong away from a metalled road."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I have read that portion of the answer. My question is if any minimum distance has been fixed with respect to the location of a shop near a market place ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" At a reasonable distance from the market place."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I suppose it is reasonable distance according to the discretion of the local officers ? Then, Sir, as regards (b) and (d) to (g), the Government say that they have no information. I have made myself responsible for the allegation made in this question, viz., that it is close to a road, close to a market, etc., and still would Government say that they have no information and that they do not care to obtain the information ? "

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to (h), may I know why it is that side doors and secret windows are being allowed in the toddy and arrack shops where they give the people drink even after the closing hours ? (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti : 'Hear, hear'.)"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" There are several ways by which wicked men transgress the rules, and, if such instances are brought to the notice of the Government, the officers in charge will take action and book the culprits."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I remind the hon. the Minister that Rev. D. G. M. Leith brought to his notice a case of transgression of the law some time back ? May I know what action he took on his representation ? "

25th August 1925]

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" That question was answered six months back and action was taken against the man alleged to have transgressed the rules."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, I myself brought to his notice an instance of an unlicensed toddy shop and the newspapers also drew prominent attention to it."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member kindly put a question ?"

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I beg to point out to the hon. the Minister that I brought an instance of an unlicensed shop to the notice of his department and no remedy was forthcoming."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the hon. the Minister has had time to think over my question and will he kindly call for the information required in clauses (b) and (d) to (g) ?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I have not been convinced of the necessity for it ; but if the hon. Member wants it, certainly I shall obtain the information."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Thanks, Sir. Whether he is convinced of the necessity for the information or not, I am very thankful for the answer. I do want the answer and if he goes through the information, I am sure he will find that he should be thankful to me for putting this question."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" Sir, may I know if the officials who usually go and inspect these liquor shops do not all bring such malpractices to the notice of the Government, malpractices such as having secret doors and windows in the shops ?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The officers always take note of such commissions and they punish the shopkeepers."

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

The strength of the district board of South Arcot.

11-30 a.m. * 375 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total strength of the district board of South Arcot as it stood on the 1st August 1925, together with the names of the members and their castes ;

(b) the number of Muhammadan and Adi-Dravida members thereof ; and

(c) whether any particular community is over-represented in that body, and if so, the name of that community and its strength ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A list^a is laid on the table.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, in the list printed, there is not even one Muhammadan. In view of the fact that recently there has occurred a vacancy, has the hon. Minister any intention of nominating a Muhammadan ?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It has already been the intention of Government."

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 729-730 infra.

[25th August 1925]

Appointment of a member of the depressed classes to the Dindigul municipality.

* 376 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there is any candidate belonging to the depressed classes who has been appointed by the Government to the Dindigul municipality; if so, what is his name?

A.—M.R.Ry. Yesu Sebastian Avargal was appointed to represent the depressed classes.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“May I know, Sir, if Indian Christians are included in the depressed classes?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“If they are depressed.” (Laughter.)

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“My point was whether Indian Christians can represent the depressed classes?”

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI:—“Are not Christian converts from the depressed classes treated as depressed classes?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“They are also treated as depressed classes.”

Election to Tiruvallur Taluk Board.

* 377 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorial from some of the members of the taluk board, Tiruvallur, regarding election of members to the district board of Chingleput; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take any action?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have called for a report from the president of the taluk board.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—“Do Government think it advisable to interfere in the matter of these elections whatever may be the technical errors regarding them?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“Sir, the Government thought that it was necessary to call for a report.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“Have not the aggrieved parties access to the courts?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“They may have.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—“Do Government intend to supersede the authority of the courts in this matter?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“It is not the intention of Government to supersede the authority of the courts.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“Suppose a suit is filed, will the Government stay their orders till the decision of the court is given?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“Not necessarily; if the Government think that the court's order is inconsistent, then they will consider it.”

25th August 1925]

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

The operation of the Religious Endowments Act to certain temples or mutts.

* 378 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the operations of the Religious Endowments Act have been extended to Buddhist, Theosophists, Arya Samaj and Brahmo Samaj temples or mutts or places of religious worship?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“May I therefore take it that members belonging to Buddhist, Theosophical, Arya Samaj and Brahmo Samaj temples do not embrace Hinduism?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAI:—“It is a very difficult question to answer; but in a sense some of them form subdivisions of the Hindu religion.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—“Is that the legal opinion given?”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Theosophists are not a subset of the Hindus?”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“A supersset of the Hindus?”



Committee to enquire into the grievances of unpassed men in service.

* 379 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken action in the matter of appointment of a committee to enquire into the grievances of unpassed men already in permanent service and affected by G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, with reference to the resolution moved by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, M.L.C., and carried out by this Council in the meeting held on 1st April 1925; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the papers on the table of this Council relating to the constitution of the said committee?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 225.

Memorials from non-gazetted subordinates.

* 380 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorials from the non-gazetted subordinates of all departments other than Posts and Telegraphs from Salem, Malabar and South Kanara districts;

(b) if so, whether they will be pleased to state what orders have been passed thereon; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the posts of peons have been brought under time-scale of pay?

[25th August 1925]

- A.—(a) Yes.
 (b) A copy^a of the order passed on the memorial is placed on the table.
 (c) Yes.

Depressed Classes.

Adi-Dravida hostel for girls.

* 381 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to start an Adi-Dravida hostel purely for Adi-Dravidas and other depressed classes girls on the lines of the existing Government Adi-Dravida hostel at Madras for boys and young men?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether Government will be pleased to consider the proposal at least now?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes."

Alleged prohibition of certain depressed classes from passing through certain villages.

* 382 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken on my representation to them on 30th May 1925 regarding the prohibiting of the depressed classes from passing through several of the villages with clean clothes around their waists, sandals on their feet and umbrellas in their hands in the South Arcot district?

A.—The Government have enquired into the matter. The Commissioner of Labour and his subordinates have not been informed of any instance of such prohibition or of its enforcement in the manner described by the hon. Member in his letter.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know the result of the inquiry made by the Government apart from the inquiry made by the Commissioner of Labour?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As stated in the answer, the Commissioner of Labour made inquiries and reported to the Government that he is not able to confirm the statement made in the question."

Emigration.

Emigration to and settlement in Laccadive Islands.

* 383 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) the rules, if any, in force regarding the emigration to and permanent settlement of mainlanders in the Laccadive Islands;
 (b) the law under which the islanders refusing to co-operate in the rat-hunts organized from time to time in the islands are liable to be fined or otherwise punished;

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 730-731 infra.

25th August 1925]

(c) the quantity of salt which was allowed and the restrictions under which it was hitherto allowed to the islanders; whether the concession of duty-free salt recommended by the Collector of South Kanara has since been granted;

(d) the orders issued by the Government on the question of levying landing and shipping dues at concession rates at Mangalore Harbour in regard to the coir landed at the mainland and the rice taken back from it by the islanders;

(e) the terms on which the Government sanctioned the grant of an advance of 400 mudas of rice to the inhabitants of Kiltan and the reasons for declining to extend the time for the repayment of Rs. 700 still due by them out of the original advance; and

(f) the number of the distraints made so far for the recovery of this balance?

A.—(a) Section 33 of the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy Regulation, 1912, and notification No. 249 published at page 1374 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th December 1922. The restrictions apply only to the Malabar islands.

(b) Section 8 (1) (b) of the above regulation so far as Malabar islands are concerned.

(c) One maund of duty-free salt as part of the price for each candy of coir. This was paid only to the South Kanara islands. The concession has not been reintroduced.

(d) A copy ^a of G.O. No. 214, Finance (Marine), dated 3rd April 1925, is laid on the table.

(e) The advance was sanctioned in G.O. No. 2974, dated 24th December 1919, for relief of distress; subject to the condition that it should be recovered before the end of March 1921 and that not less than half of the advance should be recouped before the end of May 1920.

The collection of the advance was postponed from time to time as shown below:—

- (1) First instalment to be paid before the end of December 1920.
- (2) First and second instalments to be paid before the end of December 1921.
- (3) First instalment to be paid before the end of May 1922.
Second instalment do. May 1923.
- (4) First instalment do. September 1923.
Second instalment do. December 1923.
- (5) Balance outstanding Rs. 741-4-11 to be paid before the end of December 1923.

As ample time has been given, there is no need for further extension.

(f) The Government have no information.

[25th August 1925]

Government Press.*Cost of printing at the Government Presses.*

* 384 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the printing cost per page and per 1,000 impressions in each of the Government Presses varies from As. 7-6 to Rs. 3-4-2 and Rs. 8-11-7, and from As. 5-9 to Rs. 2-5-1 and Rs. 10-13-8; and

(b) whether the Government have in contemplation any and, if so, what measures to bring down the costs to the normal level, by increasing the output or economizing the expenditure wherever possible?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 403 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th February 1924. The figures given by him relate to the cost of printing 1,000 impressions during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24, respectively.

Labour.*Standard wages of labourers in Ceylon.*

* 385 Q.—RAO SAHIB U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon was consulted about the standard wage;

(b) whether his report, if any, was communicated to the Government of Madras;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House all connected papers on the subject;

(d) whether the Government have received his opinion regarding the retention of estate taverns and the provision of education for Indian labourers' children in the Ceylon estates; and

(e) if so, whether the Government will kindly place it on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The Agent of the Government of India was not consulted by this Government.

(b) No report has been communicated to the Government of Madras.

(c) Emigration is a 'Central' subject administered by the Government of India and there are no papers relating to the matter with this Government which can be placed on the table of the House.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Appointments.*The work of the Staff Selection Board.*

* 386 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications were received by the Staff Selection Board since its creation for various Government appointments from each community, viz., Brahmans, Non-Brahmans, Depressed classes or Adi-Dravidas, Christians and Muhammadans; and

25th August 1925]

(b) how many candidates were selected and appointed up to this from the above communities specifying the number of candidates so selected and appointed in each community?

A.—A statement is placed on the table^a

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know who is the authority that appoints these selected candidates and if they are Government officers should they not observe the Government Orders ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Sub-Inspectors of the Madras City Police are appointed by the Commissioner of Police. Probationary sub-registrars, upper grade—I am speaking subject to correction—are appointed by the Inspector-General of Registration. Probationary deputy tahsildars are appointed by Government. Clerical staff in Government offices in the City of Madras are appointed by the heads of the various offices. Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police are appointed by Government. Clerks for the Compilation branch of the Finance Secretariat are appointed by the Finance Secretary. Probationary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies are appointed by Government.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“ They are all Government officers and do they observe the Government Order on communal representation in the services? If so, I do not find even a single member of the depressed classes appointed except the one in the case of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies which was made by the hon. Minister ? ”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ Only one Non-Brahman Hindu is appointed sub-inspector of Police; only one again as a probationary deputy tahsildar; and there are none from the depressed classes for these two appointments.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Does the term ‘ Non-Brahman ’ connote only the Non-Brahman Hindus or does it include Muhammadans, Christians, Anglo-Indians and so on ? ”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“ Since the Non-Brahman Hindus are classed separately in the list given to us I asked that question. But my meaning of a Non-Brahman includes Muhammadans, Christians, Parsis, domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians.” (Laughter.)

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—“ Was the classification made according to the definition of the hon. Member for the City of Madras or was it made according to the Government definition of the term Non-Brahman ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ If the hon. Member will look at the statement I think he will find the question answered. There are separate columns for Christians, Muhammadans, Anglo-Indians and depressed classes and therefore the statement takes the term under discussion to mean only Non-Brahman Hindus.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—“ There are no domiciled Europeans in the list.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ My question is whether in the Government Order the term ‘ Non-Brahman ’ means ‘ Non-Brahman Hindu ’ or whether it includes also all the classes other than the Brahman ? ”

[25th August 1925]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Which is the Government Order referred to?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I do not know, Sir. The hon. Member Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar knows it." (Laughter.)

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"It is G.O. No. 758. May I know, Sir, whether these officers are guided by the Government Order in question?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Well, Sir, the hon. Gentleman has made a long speech and I have forgotten his question. I can only say that I presume that the officers observe the Government Order in question."

11-45 a.m. Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Can the appointing authorities overlook the recommendations of the Staff Selection Board?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"No, Sir, the Staff Selection Board merely selects certain people and they do not make recommendations to the Government as to who should be appointed."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"The Board have recommended many candidates from the depressed classes and the Government have appointed only one. Is it out of courtesy or mercy, Sir, that this is done?"

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"This clearly shows that Government officers have not observed the Government Order in question. May I know what are the principles guiding the Board in the selection of the candidates?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMAN :—"May I know, Sir, if all the applications are placed before the Board, or there is some authority which eliminates some applications before the Board considers them all?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Sir, I have made enquiries of the Chief Secretary, who is the Chairman of the Board, and he informed me that all the applications were placed before the Board. Those who have not got the minimum technical qualifications are set aside and then the Board considers all the other applications."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—"Sir, the Board selected ten Non-Brahmans and five Brahman for the sub-inspectors of police but only one Non-Brahman and two Brahman were appointed by the appointing authority. Does it not clearly show that the authorities do not observe the Government Order referred to by Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the term 'Non-Brahman' in the Government Order includes Muhammadans, Christians and Anglo-Indians and on that basis there are two Brahman while there are three Non-Brahman?"

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"In the Government Order they are classified separately."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—"I expected the answer from the hon. Member of Government."

25th August 1925]

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" If each hon. Member asks a question and then proceeds to make a speech after it, we naturally forget what exactly is wanted.

" I think much the same question was put by my hon. Friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar asking whether the Government Order was observed by the officers of Government or not. I answered I had no reason to suppose that it was not. I am still of that opinion."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what is the principle by which the Staff Selection Board is guided? Out of 155 applications it has selected only 10."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I may point out, Sir, that if there are only two appointments to be made it would not serve any useful purpose to select a very large number. The Board simply selects the best qualified persons from all the communities so that the appointing authorities may choose from among them."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, in answer to one of the questions or in the course of the discussion, it was stated that for the appointments of assistant registrar of Co-operative Societies about 600 applications were received and only about 60 were placed before the Board and the Board selected about 16 or 20—I do not know the exact figures—from which the Government appointed only eight. May I request the hon. Member to go into the question and see why out of such a large number of applications registered so many were rejected? Was it because they did not have the minimum technical qualifications?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" That is exactly what I have said, Sir. It is extraordinary what a large number of unqualified persons do apply."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that even qualified persons were eliminated from the preliminary list by authorities?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Eventually, Sir, that is so."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" May I ask the hon. Member to enquire and find out whether even people with the necessary technical qualifications are eliminated in the preliminary elimination?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I am sorry I do not follow the hon. Member; because there must be a considerable amount of elimination before we arrive at 20 out of 300."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Did the elimination take place before the applications went to the Board and if so, will the hon. Member be pleased to enquire whether it included even those with the necessary qualifications?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I have already said that all the names are placed before the Board. First the names of those who do not possess the necessary qualifications are eliminated and out of the balance they had to make further eliminations and arrive at 20."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" I find that some Brahmans were selected for posts of sub-inspectors of police. Though a number of applications were registered from candidates belonging to the depressed classes and one was selected by

[25th August 1925]

the Staff Selection Board for such an appointment, no appointment was given to him. I want to know the reason why at least one member of the depressed classes was not recommended or appointed."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The Staff Selection Board does not appoint any people but merely recommends that the persons selected are qualified for the appointment."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"The point is this. If a member of the depressed classes was recommended, why was he not given preference over others?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"All I can say is that, I presume, there were better qualified people who were given preference."

Mr. M. GANGARAZU :—"How was it that nobody from the Arya-Vysya community was appointed as sub-inspector of police?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"It is not possible to give an appointment to everybody."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya :—"Does the process of elimination affect the Brahmans more than the non-Brahmans?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The hon. Member's arithmetic seems to be correct."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"Why in the compilation branch of the Finance Department no member of any other community except that of Brahmans was selected? Am I to take it that the Staff Selection Board recommended only the applications of Brahmans and not those of any other community? Am I to understand that the Staff Selection Board did not get sufficiently qualified men from other communities?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Presumably, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"Have the Staff Selection Board grown so autocratic?"

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Is it because that it was difficult to get more number of non-Brahman applicants for such a hard work? There were only a small number of applicants of that community, only about five or so."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"It is because the concerned appointment belonged to clerical side?"

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks.

Regrouping revenue divisions in Nellore district.

* 387 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there are under consideration any and if so what proposals for the regrouping of the revenue divisions or taluks in the Nellore district?

25th August 1925]

4.—The following proposals for the redistribution of revenue divisions and taluks in the Nellore district are under the consideration of Government :—

- (i) to transfer the independent Deputy Tahsildar divisions of Podili and Darsi from the Nellore to the Guntur district and to include them in the Ongole revenue division; and
- (ii) to abolish the Kavali revenue division by adding the Kavali taluk to the Kandukur revenue division and the Kovvur taluk to the Nellore (headquarters) revenue division.

These proposals were published in the *Nellore District Gazette*, dated 1st December 1924, for public criticism.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ May I know what further action was taken or orders were passed on the subject ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No orders have been passed.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ May I know whether an opportunity will be given to this House to discuss this subject before final orders are passed ? No one knows what orders will be passed. So before the orders are passed, will it be possible for the Government to publish the draft proposals ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ As will be seen from the notification, it was published in last December; no communication has been received from any Member of this Council on the subject.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ May I know whether representations were not received from persons who were affected and considered by Government ? Is it not a fact that the Board of Revenue has also considered these representations ? Another point is that a member of the Board of Revenue recently held a conference with some District Collectors.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ What the hon. Member says is very probable. But we have no information. The Government have received no representations.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ Before final orders are passed regarding this question, an opportunity should be given to the persons concerned to state their case.”

Bifurcation scheme in Kistna district.

* 388 Q.—MR. P. PEDDIRAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations were made by the villagers of Potavaram, Yernagudam taluk, West Godavari district, requesting to include the said village in Tadepalligudam taluk in the bifurcation scheme; and if so, what orders were passed thereon; and

(b) whether the Government have received any report from the Collector, West Godavari, regarding the headquarters of the district, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to publish the same to ascertain public opinion therein before final orders are passed ?

[24th August 1925]

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ May I also point out to the hon. the Home Member that he has two voices, whereas the others have only one voice in the matter ? ”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Then, I have absolutely no objection to speak now, Sir.

“ Sir, with regard to this scheme I should just say that since I took charge of this portfolio I have bestowed my earnest attention
4-45 p.m. on this subject and I came down to Madras to speak to the Mappilla prisoners and their families who sailed to the Andamans by the *Maharajah* on 9th July. I spoke to them daily for two or three days. I think that the prisoners are thoroughly satisfied that the conditions in the Andamans are exactly like those of Malabar. They think that this is a very good scheme because they are going to live there with their families.”

Mr. T. M. MOIDU SAHIB :—“ How can the families know that fact before going to the Andamans ? ”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I am speaking of the prisoners who came from the Andamans. It was first of all stated that the Jail Committee have condemned the Andaman settlements for various reasons. I should like to point out to this hon. House that the conditions of 1919 do not exist at this present moment. Stress has been laid by my hon. Friend on the want of reformatory influences. I can now say that we have provided for the Mappilla villages one or two schools and a mosque and we have under consideration further schemes for bringing into existence more mosques and schools.

“ With regard to the health conditions after objections were raised on this question we have received various reports from persons like Major Frerar, the Commissioner of Port Blair, Major Barker, who has been there for two or three years and is now the Superintendent of Prisons in Coimbatore and two or three officers who have gone there. I have been able to collect information which points to the one conclusion that the health of the place is very much better and it is exactly like that of Malabar.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ May I know if the conditions are good enough for the Mappillas or are they generally good ? If they are generally good why should the Mappillas alone be asked to go to these islands ? ”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The conditions are good generally and one of the reasons why the Jail Committee condemned these islands is that they have wet weather, a weather just like that of Malabar.”

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—“ May I know if there is so much malaria in Malabar as in the Andamans ? ”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The Andamans may not suit the Madrasis. The climate of the islands is most suitable to the Malabar people. The deputation that waited upon me raised the question of immorality ; I am convinced that we are not subjecting the Mappilla women to any kind of risk. I have gone into the question thoroughly. I have asked the Tahsildar about it. There are about five Mappilla villages ; no other criminals are allowed to go there. We have the

[25th August 1925]

the Staff Selection Board for such an appointment, no appointment was given to him. I want to know the reason why at least one member of the depressed classes was not recommended or appointed."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The Staff Selection Board does not appoint any people but merely recommends that the persons selected are qualified for the appointment."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"The point is this. If a member of the depressed classes was recommended, why was he not given preference over others?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"All I can say is that, I presume, there were better qualified people who were given preference."

Mr. M. GANGARAZU :—"How was it that nobody from the Arya-Vysya community was appointed as sub-inspector of police?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"It is not possible to give an appointment to everybody."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya :—"Does the process of elimination affect the Brahmans more than the non-Brahmans?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The hon. Member's arithmetic seems to be correct."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"Why in the compilation branch of the Finance Department no member of any other community except that of Brahmans was selected? Am I to take it that the Staff Selection Board recommended only the applications of Brahmans and not those of any other community? Am I to understand that the Staff Selection Board did not get sufficiently qualified men from other communities?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Presumably, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"Have the Staff Selection Board grown so autocratic?"

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Is it because that it was difficult to get more number of non-Brahman applicants for such a hard work? There were only a small number of applicants of that community, only about five or so."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"It is because the concerned appointment belonged to clerical side?"

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks.

Regrouping revenue divisions in Nellore district.

* 387 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there are under consideration any and if so what proposals for the regrouping of the revenue divisions or taluks in the Nellore district?

[25th August 1925]

(d) Rs. 7,03,502-14-11.

(e) The Kerala Calicut Estates and the Edavanna Rubber and Tea Company have had portions of their loans remitted and the Pullengode Rubber Company has had its loan remitted entirely. The names of individuals whose loans amounting to Rs. 4,90,889-0-6 were also remitted are not known to the Government. The names of those who were admitted to compensation have been given in clause (c) above. The Government are not in possession of a list of persons who had taken loans.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"With reference to the answer given in clause (e), may I know from the Government as to how much was written off from the debts due by the Kerala Calicut Estates and other companies and how much was written off in the case of individuals."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I cannot carry all the figures in my head. If the hon. Member puts me a definite question I shall answer it."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I think that certain Rubber Companies have been given generous treatment while others were required to pay their debts in whole."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—"From the answer given to clauses (c) and (e), I find that cases of help and loans referred to are those given to European firms. May I presume practically there were no applications from Indian firms either for help or for loans?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I cannot say which firm or individual got help or loans. Clause (b) gives information as to the number of applications which were received for help or loans. I cannot say how many of them were from companies and how many from individuals."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask whether the hon. Member's attention has been drawn to the statement in the Press and to annual reports of some companies which were published in *London Times* last month, especially to the statement in regard to the Rubber boom, that its price had risen by 200 to 300 per cent of its original value."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I have noticed such a statement in the Press, but it has no bearing on the subject under discussion. These are loans passed long ago."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—"I find from the answer to clause (b) that the number of applications received were 13,864. But in the latter part of the answer given in clause (e) it is said 'the Government are not in possession of a list of persons who had taken loans.' Is it very difficult to place on the table of the House a list of persons who have actually taken large loans from Government?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"It is open to question whether such a list can be placed on the table of the House. It will take a very large amount of labour to prepare a long list of names of persons who have taken loans. I think we have been asked to place a list of those

25th August 1925]

who have taken loans over Rs. 1,000. I do not think that without knowing definitely what kind of list he wants, I can agree to order the compilation of such a large list as asked for by the hon. Member."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—"Have not the Government received any application from the West Coast Trading and Motor Service Company, Limited, Kuttakkul, stating that their property was looted by several Mappillas, 60 of them were arrested and about Rs. 4,500 were collected from them as fines, hence the company may be given some help or loan to get on with their business?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I want notice."

Village Establishments.

Village officers restoration scheme.

* 392 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of villages in each of the West Godavari and Kistna districts which will be divided according to the village officers restoration scheme;

(b) the number of several classes of village officers and menials who are sought to be restored in each of the said two districts; and

(c) whether the Government intend to restore the posts of village monigars and assistant karnams in the Presidency which were previously abolished?

A.—(a) & (b) No general scheme has yet been decided on pending the passing of the Bill.

(c) It is not proposed to restore monigars and assistant karnams who were dispensed with as unnecessary on administrative grounds.

Mr. P. ANJANEYALU :—"May I ask with reference to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) whether the Government have any idea of framing rules and issuing them for the guidance of officers without leaving the work of bifurcation to the subordinate officers?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The Government do not propose to leave it to the subordinate officials."

Impounding of cattle belonging to the depressed classes in Dalavaipatnam village.

* 393 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the cattle belonging to the depressed classes alone were impounded on 14th October 1923 at about 3 p.m. in the village of Dalavaipatnam, Dharapuram taluk, Coimbatore district; and

(b) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information concerning the alleged incident. In the question before them, the Government do not propose to call for a report.

[25th August 1925]

Mr. N. VEERIAN:—"With reference to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) of this question, although it is a fact that the cattle of the depressed classes alone are impounded, do the Government still persist in refusing to call for a report?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"As there is no suggestion that the cattle of the depressed classes were not properly impounded, the Government do not think that it is necessary to call for a report."

Bench Courts.

Appointment of Mr. T. N. Sitaram Pillai as president of the first-class Bench.

* 394 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state why Mr. T. N. Sitaram Pillai was appointed president of the first-class Bench at Tanjore notwithstanding his reported incapacity to be an ordinary Bench Magistrate?

A.—Presidents of bench courts are appointed by District Magistrates. The latter part of the question is not understood. There has been no report to the Government on the alleged incapacity of M.R.Ry. T. N. Sitaram Pillai Avargal.

Civil Justice.

A new District Court at Vizagapatam.

* 395 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a new District Court at Vizagapatam; and

(b) whether Government propose to allot funds for its construction in 1926-27?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) If proposals are received from the High Court, the Government will consider the question.

Location of the District Munsif's Court at Ottapalam.

* 396 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the District Munsif's Court at Ottapalam is now located in a rented building on the roadside near the bazaar without even a compound attached to it and of great inconvenience to the litigants and vakils;

(b) whether there is a proposal to put up a building for the Court; if so, at what cost;

(c) whether it is possible to shift the Munsif's Court to some room in the Sub-Court if additional quarters for records and establishment are erected;

(d) whether the old Munsif's Court, which was leased to the Basel German Mission for conducting their elementary school, cannot be evicted and used for this purpose; and

25th August 1925]

(e) what is the rent now paid by the Government for the hired building and what rent is got from the Mission authorities for the old Court-house?

A.—The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Electricity.

Hydro-electric development in this Presidency.

* 397 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(a) to place on the table the correspondence that has taken place in regard to hydro-electric development in this Presidency; and

(b) to state why he has not yet furnished Members of the Legislative Council with necessary papers and a memorandum, relating to hydro-electric policy and development, as promised by him at the meeting of the Council held on 21st March 1925?

A.—(a) The Government cannot undertake to place the correspondence on the table.

(b) The matter has not yet reached the stage when a memorandum indicating the policy which the Government propose to adopt can be presented to the House—but the Government hope that such a stage will have been reached by the next meeting of the Council. They have placed on the table for the information of Members the report written by Mr. Forbes on the various schemes that have been suggested for the development of power in the Presidency.

Formation of syndicate for hydro-electric development of this province.

* 398 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a communication in the public press that a retired official of the Madras Civil Service was occupying a portion of the office of the Secretary of State for India and that he was organizing or carrying on negotiations for the formation of a syndicate or company for hydro-electric development in this province, and whether the facts contained in that communication are true;

(b) if so, whether that official has been doing so under instructions from the Local Government; and

(c) if so, what instructions were given to him by the Government and when?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 137.

Hydro-electric schemes.

* 399 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: With reference to the announcement made by him at Mettur regarding the future development of hydro-electric schemes in this Presidency, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table of the House a detailed report about the schemes to be taken up and the order in which they are likely to be taken up together with the estimated cost and the expected profits from each scheme;

[25th August 1925]

(ii) to state—

(a) whether the installations are to be erected by the Government or any company and if the latter under what conditions; whether they are to be owned by the Government or by any company or companies;

(b) whether the distribution of power is to be made by Government or by any other agency; if the latter, whether the right of distributing power under all schemes is to be given to the same company or whether it is to be given to different companies;

(c) if the installations are to be made by the Government, whether the loan is to be borrowed directly by this Government or through the Government of India; whether there is any intention of borrowing in England or any other place outside India;

(d) whether any person has been appointed as its agent or otherwise by the Government in England in connexion with any of the questions connected with hydro-electric schemes; if so who is he and what are the conditions under which he has been appointed;

(e) whether it is a fact that an office has been opened in England on behalf of this Government in connexion with hydro-electric schemes; if so, what is the monthly cost of the establishments, etc., and under what budget heading it comes; and

(f) whether it is a fact that Sir Arthur Knapp has kindly offered his services to the Government or that his services have been accepted in connexion with all or some of these schemes and if so on what conditions and for what period?

4.—(i) The Report of Mr. Forbes has been laid on the table. It is not possible at present to furnish the House with a more detailed report or to say in which order the various schemes that have been proposed will be taken up. Probably the Pykara scheme will be the first;

(ii) (a) If by "installations" the hon. Member means power stations and connected works, the present intention is that they should be constructed by Government and owned by Government. But it may be found advisable to form a company under the control of Government in order to be able to take advantage of the Trade Facilities Act. It is proposed to place the contract for the installation of hydraulic and electric plant with the Power Securities Corporation in England.

(b) If by "distribution" the hon. Member refers to the supply of power from generating stations to distributing stations the intention is that this should be done by the Agency which owns the power stations.

(c) It is not possible to say.

(d) Sir Arthur Knapp was deputed to act for the Government in connexion with negotiations for the purchase of the concession which was given to a Syndicate for the development of the hydro-electric scheme at Pykara. Sir Arthur Knapp's deputation ceased last month; and the negotiations have since been completed.

(e) The answer is in the negative.

(f) See answer to clause (e).

25th August 1925]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Do the Government say that in this case they are not going to call for any tenders ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It is not a question of tenders. There will take place a scrutiny of the various market prices, and having regard to the special facilities which the Power Securities Corporation have, we propose that, if after satisfying themselves about the prices quoted by various concerns, the Government find that the prices put forward by the Power Securities Corporation are at least as advantageous, as any others, then they will accept these prices.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ No reference to condition or anything like it has been made. May I know ‘ that it is proposed to place the contract for the installation of the Hydraulic and Electric Plant with the Power Securities Corporation in England ’ irrespective of prices, irrespective of tenders or anything ? May I know whether that answer is qualified at all ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It is not qualified at all. It is impossible to give all the conditions that hon. Members will like to know. No Government will accept any offer or contract irrespective of prices.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I did not exactly think so. But I was reminded of the Coimbatore Water-supply scheme where there was something bad in respect of contract and other things. I know the hon. Law Member's department will not do such things ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I may say at once that it was through the good offices of the Power Security Corporation that we were able after great difficulty to get back the concession that has been granted. The Power Security Corporation has got a double advantage which no other firm has got. It consists of rich financiers as well as leading electrical engineers and we propose to place the contract with them subject to their prices being equal to the prices of other concerns, and in this matter we shall be represented by the High Commissioner and his staff. They will scrutinize their prices and when we arrive at the final stages of any contract the whole question of the details of contract and the prices which have been agreed to by the Power Supply Corporation—all these matters will be placed before this Council. I do not believe in giving any contracts to anybody unless we can make something good out of it. It does not matter who is to be given the contracts, but what we want is to make the best use of the biggest facilities that exist in all parts of the world.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ We know something of the companies also. There are various companies in Europe who may be given the contracts, but if the companies in America or Germany offer more favourable terms, we think that they may be considered. So having received that answer from the hon. the Law Member, may we know something about the companies ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I may say at once, Sir, that if we are able to get equal rates from British firms and American firms, this Government is inclined to favour British firms in preference to

[25th August 1925]

American or other firms, that is, all other conditions being equal. That is our policy. Therefore we shall scrutinize this matter from that point of view."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to (d), now that a reference has been made to the purchase of this concession and all that, may we know whether Sir Arthur Knapp was pleased to give his services gratis or, has the Government to pay some amount which will go towards the purchase of this concession right ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" He was placed on special duty for a month, and he got, I think, the difference between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,333-5-4, that is, Rs. 1,333-5-4. He was not given any other function, and he had absolutely nothing else to do in this matter. He drew the difference between his leave-salary which was about Rs. 4,000 and his salary as Member of the Council which was Rs. 5,333-5-4, which came to Rs. 1,333-5-4, and that is all the advantage which Sir Arthur Knapp derived. There was nothing else. He was put on special duty for a month ; it is over and he has done his work."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As regards the concession got through the services of Sir Arthur Knapp, may we know exactly how much money was spent by the company and how much has been paid by the Government so that we may see whether the concession is really worth having ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" These details, Sir, will be placed on the table of the House in connexion with the purchase of those concessions."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask a question, Sir, in connexion with the calling of tenders and other things ? I can assure the hon. the Law Member that the whole Council is with him in the policy which he has stated, i.e., that other things being equal and the prices being the same, one would prefer British material to American or German. We are not of those who would boycott British machinery, and I am sure that it is also equally the policy of the Members of this Council. What I want to ask is this, whether the Local Government is going into the question of prices and calling for tenders from all over the world, from Germany, America and other countries, or whether they are going entirely to leave it to the discretion of the High Commissioner, whether they will be satisfied that the High Commissioner will call for tenders from all parts of the world and that the discretion of the High Commissioner and the members of his staff is above question ? Or does the hon. Member think that the Government should have some discretion themselves either directly or indirectly in the matter either by calling for tenders themselves or by asking the High Commissioner to call for tenders leaving the choice finally to themselves ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Speaking for myself, I do not propose to delegate my discretion to anybody else in the world. The High Commissioner, if he acts, will act as the Agent of the Local Government."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" As their Agent for the calling of tenders ? "

25th August 1925]

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Agent for getting some information or for conducting such negotiations as he may be asked to conduct with the consent of the Local Government and the Government of India."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May I know what are the instructions given to the High Commissioner? Do they empower him to call for tenders on behalf of the Local Government or will the High Commissioner be given power to accept the tenders?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"As I said, this Government will not delegate its discretion to anybody else. This Government will exercise its discretion in the final choice. The High Commissioner will only be an advisory authority and his functions will be to recommend."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Will the hon. Member say whether he will, if possible, find out by which firms the big hydro-electric schemes now operating in India are being worked?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That information, to a large extent, is at our disposal."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"In the course of the answer, the statement was made that Sir Arthur Knapp was paid the difference between his full salary and leave salary now due to him. How does the hon. Member account for this answer, when in a previous answer a statement was made that no Civilian officer of the Madras Government was deputed for any work in regard to the hydro-electric schemes?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The question was whether any Civilian officer of this Government was deputed to constitute a hydro-electric syndicate to tap the resources in this Presidency. Sir Arthur Knapp had no mandate or authority to constitute such a syndicate or company or enter into any such negotiations. He was only asked to bring to a successful conclusion a particular contract, namely, to purchase the concession so as to make it available to the Government and so that it may become Government property."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"This latter explanation was not attached to the original statement that was made, Sir."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member in view of the supplementary answer that he has given, namely, that he reserves to himself complete control and discretion to accept any tender from any country whatsoever, America or Germany, etc., whether he has contemplated the possibilities of the Trade Facilities Act being applied, as he has made no reference to such a contingency?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"If we find that we cannot get the funds unless by the utilization of the Trade Facilities Act, necessarily we have to confine our operations to British firms. I hope, Mr. Deputy President, that you will permit me to say a few words on this subject as this has attracted much attention. My policy and the policy of the Madras Government has been this. If we can raise money here in Madras—I mean this Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 3 crores whatever it may be—we shall do so, and that is the first alternative. If the Government of India will give us the money, that is the next alternative; if

[25th August 1925]

the Government of India will place at our disposal other moneys that may be available to them, that is the third alternative. If we are not able, within a measurable period of time, either locally or from the Government of India or from other sources at the entire or partial command of the Government of India to get the requisite funds, it may be that we will be driven to utilize the Trade Facilities Act. If we utilize the provisions of this Trade Facilities Act, the schemes will be worked by a company started and controlled by and under the direction of this Government; and in doing so, we shall, under the provisions of the Trade Facilities Act and necessarily in order to get the guarantees prescribed by that Act, have to give the contracts to British firms for the purpose of relieving unemployment in Britain. That is the language of the Trade Facilities Act and the rules framed thereunder."

MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I want one further elucidation from the hon. the Law Member. Does he think that the question of finance is a more important question or the question of getting the best material from the cheapest market? By which of these is he going to be guided? Does it mean this; that if we are not going to raise the money, we have to take advantage of the Trade Facilities Act and it does not matter whatever the cost may be that we have to pay it? If this is going to be the consideration by which we are to be guided, I must say that we should have the material from the cheapest market; if we cannot have it like that, let us postpone it for future years and better times when things may change for the better and the country is more prosperous."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Speaking for myself—I cannot bind my hon. Colleagues—the object of the Government is, consistently with their financial interests, to see this scheme through at the earliest possible opportunity and as soon as possible."

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I ask my hon. Friend, if he is going to push through the scheme at the earliest possible opportunity, what alternative for raising money will he consider necessary to be adopted in order to make it a success, whether the alternative of raising the money through the agency of the Local Government or the Government of India or by means of funds at the disposal of the Government of India, and also when he wants to push through the scheme? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is impossible to give any period of time. But everything depends upon the response which is made, firstly locally, secondly by the Government of India and thirdly by the other agencies."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether any attempt is made at present to tap the Imperial Bank or any other local banks? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Obviously this is a branch of argument which I trust hon. Members will not pursue, because when it is known what we are doing, the purpose of our actions will be defeated."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" It is now ten minutes past twelve and the other questions will be postponed to to-morrow."

25th August 1925]

[*Note*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ In view of the fact that we had only half an hour yesterday for starred questions, may I request you to extend the time by another half hour to-day ? ”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ I do not think I should do it. We have got many resolutions on the agenda to-day.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, since it is usual that after question time we can ask for general information, may I ask whether the Council will close to-morrow evening or whether it will continue day after to-morrow ? ”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Everything depends on the promptness of this hon. House. Beyond the supplementary demands and the Village Officers Bill there is no other business, and I am told there is also the postponed discussion regarding the Cotton Rules.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Therefore I want to know whether all those supplementary demands are so urgent that they should be finished in this meeting. Or supposing that the Village Officers Bill may take some time, the supplementary demands may be postponed to some other day. We have to make arrangements beforehand, especially the Members coming from mufassal, regarding reservation of seats and so on. We therefore want to know definitely whether the Council will be adjourned to-morrow or not.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It is impossible for me to say anything definitely now. I think it is more easy for my hon. Friend to answer the question if he can ascertain from his hon. Colleagues as to what time the discussion is likely to take.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ That means that the hon. Members on the first bench are not at all taking much time in talking.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The hon. Members of the first bench are limited in number in comparison (laughter) with those on the other benches.”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid it will be hard on the village officers to ask that the Village Officers Bill should be postponed.”
(Cries of ‘ No. no ’)

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ The Village Officers Bill may probably take some time and I said that the supplementary demands might be postponed. I did not say that the Bill should be postponed.”

III

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

SCHEME FOR COLONIZING THE ANDAMANS WITH MAPPILLAS—*cont.*

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Sir, I believe it is possible and it is also desirable to discuss this resolution without importing into it any of the incidents connected with the recent Mappilla rebellion. One of my hon. Friends who preceded me referred to certain incidents in connexion with this rebellion and said that the ancient Nayars were courageous men and the present Nayars were cowards. My Friend may be right or he may be

wrong, but I do not wish to answer his criticism on this point. He referred also to certain other incidents connected with the rebellion. I wish to avoid carefully all incidents connected with the recent Mappilla rebellion in discussing this particular resolution before the House."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"As a matter of personal explanation, Sir, I am very sorry that my remarks yesterday have made my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar think that I used words which suggest that the present-day Nayars are cowards. I never meant anything like that. The Nayars are a very chivalrous race and famous for their warlike tendencies in former days. Of course, they are as much un-warlike as any of us nowadays on account of economic and other general causes. I wanted to lay stress on the fact that in times of panic even brave people are sometimes influenced by a greater amount of fear than other people."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I have no quarrel whatever with my hon. Friend even if he made the statement unconditionally. However, as I said, I have no wish to enter into those incidents. With reference to sending these Mappilla women, wives of the convicts, to the Andamans, I have no doubt whatever that the intention and motive of the Government are very good. Apparently, the object of the Government is to send those women to the Andamans and thus enable their husbands, the convicts there, to lead comparatively moral lives; but the question is whether in the step that the Government are taking, they will really be able to accomplish that object. If the Government think that the particular course which they have chalked out is beneficial to them and is in the interests of the community, I can very well understand Government persisting in that course. In this particular case, the question is whether, after all, the objections of the community are so very unreasonable as to make the Government persist in such a course. The climatic conditions of the islands—my Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib who moved this resolution has already referred to this, supporting his statement with extracts from Sir Alexander Cardew's report—are very bad. They are said to be highly malarial. My Friend the hon. the Home Member in answer to that stated that no doubt they were highly malarial in 1919 when Sir Alexander Cardew submitted his report on the conditions then existing, but that the conditions have thoroughly changed since then. My Friend went on to observe that the remarks that the committee made with reference to the Andamans were a mistake, or were founded upon some mistake, that the climate of Malabar is analogous to the climate of the Andamans and that people from Malabar will find it very agreeable to settle in the Andamans; though it was possible that the people of the Central Provinces or the Punjab or other provinces may find the climate of the Andamans not very good. These were the remarks which my Friend the hon. the Home Member made in answer to the observations of my Friend, Mr. Uppi Sahib. I do not know, Sir, how the climatic conditions in the Andamans changed so very greatly within the last six years. I may assure the hon. the Home Member, as one coming from Malabar, that the climate of Malabar though it has a heavy rainfall as have the Andaman islands is not at all malarial. I believe that Malabar is one of the healthiest spots on the face of the earth and I do not know whether my Friend the hon. the Home Member or any Member of this House will be prepared to say not only that the Andamans is one of the healthiest parts in the world and that it has a healthy climate, but also

25th August 1925] [Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

that the climatic conditions in the Andamans have changed so greatly within the last six years that the islands which were once highly malarial have now become healthy. Therefore, Sir, it seems to me that the arguments urged by my hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib, the Mover of this resolution, with reference to the climatic conditions in the Andamans, are sound.

"Then, with reference to the moral atmosphere, I believe the objections are very much greater. As a matter of fact, we know from the report published by the Cardew Committee that the number of women in the islands in 1918 was one for every six men and the report went on to say that the moral atmosphere was very bad and that no respectable or decent man, even if he was a convict, would be willing, after his release, to take his wife and children there. Those objections are in force even to-day. My hon. Friend stated that he himself saw and spoke to some of the Mappilla prisoners who had recently been brought from the Andamans, that they said the climate there was not bad and that they would like to take their wives. I may say, Sir, that these women are young, less than 25 years. The Mappillas themselves are young and healthy, and it is quite natural that they are willing to take their young wives to the Andamans. But the question for the Government to consider, especially when the community affected is so very greatly opposed to this measure, is whether, in the interests of morality and in the interests of these young Mappilla women, it is necessary to ask them to go to the Andamans."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I remind my hon. Friend that these Mappilla women-folk are going to the Andamans to join their husbands? Is that a cause for demoralization?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir. And I am saying it firmly that in the conditions as they exist in the Andamans where the population is one woman to every six men, mostly convicts, it is extremely bad, and dangerous too, to send these women to live with their husbands who, after all, are not moral angels and were sent there because they committed offences of murder, dacoity and such heinous crimes."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As a matter of personal explanation, Sir. Yesterday I pointed out to the House clearly that these Mappilla people would be asked to live in five villages which have been set apart to enable the prisoners to live with their families; and I also pointed out to the hon. House that the ordinary criminals here would have absolutely no access to these villages."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" My hon. Friend says that these Mappilla convicts with their families will be shut up in these villages. But though they live in these villages, is it not possible for them to come out, and is it not possible for the other convicts to get into these villages?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, some misrepresentations are being made and I should like to correct them at the earliest possible opportunity. If a prisoner who does not belong to these five villages wants to enter them, he must take a pass; and similarly, if any Mappilla prisoner living in these villages wants to go out of them, he must take a pass."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Does my Friend with his experience of this world think that it will be difficult for these Mappilla

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [25th August 1925]

prisoners to get passes for going out? Does he also think, with his experience of this world, that it will be difficult for prisoners living outside these villages to get passes for entering them? Does he also think . . . ”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ May I say . . . ”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ I do not like the interruptions of my hon. Friend. He will have his own opportunity of replying.

“ Does he also think that it would be morally healthy in the case of these men, particularly in the case of these young women, to come in contact with a large number of prisoners whose character certainly is not good? Does my hon. Friend think that it is in the interests or the duty of the Government to send these women to places with such a state of moral atmosphere? I think, Sir, from this point of view, the conduct of Government in this matter—I do not like to use very strong language—is reprehensible. I cannot find anything in support of the scheme which the Government are persisting in. Then my hon. Friend stated incidentally—of course he did not refer to it in detail—that Kunhiraman Nayar—I know Mr. Kunhiraman Nayar, Deputy Collector, he is my personal friend—visited the place; and in answer to a supplemental question, my Friend stated that he did not submit his report. If he has not submitted his report, is it not possible for the Government to call upon him and . . . ”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ I should like to say at once that he has submitted his report.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR (Chairman):—“ May I point out to the hon. the Home Member that it is best to leave the hon. Member alone? He will have an opportunity to reply later.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“ The hon. Member can speak when his turn to reply comes, whereas we, the Members on this side, except the Mover of the resolution, can speak only once. After all, I am not going to detain him long.

“ What I was going to say was that Mr. Kunhiraman Nayar, when he was Deputy Collector, was sent on special duty to the Andamans. If he did not submit his report, that is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I do not blame Mr. Kunhiraman Nayar at all; but I blame the Government. If, as a matter of fact, they did not ask him to submit his report and he has not submitted it, it is still possible for my hon. Friend to call upon him to submit his report and if and when he submits the report to see that it is placed on the table of the House. We shall then be in a very much better position than we are now to judge on the merits of the question, as between the Government on the one side and the Mappilla community of Malabar on the other. It seems to me, Sir, that there is no special virtue in the Government insisting upon sending these young Mappilla women to the Andamans, so full of the danger I have pointed out, and particularly in the face of strong opposition from the community concerned. As I said, I have no doubt whatever about the good intentions of the Government; but if the community concerned, i.e., the Mappillas of Malabar, as a body are against this measure, why should the Government persist in this doubtful object? To my mind it is not even doubtful, it is simply pernicious. But, even granting that it is not pernicious, I cannot understand why the

25th August 1925] [Mr M. Krishnan Nayar]

Government should persist in this course. I therefore heartily join my hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib in this resolution and commend it to the hon. Member."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB :—"Mr. President, Sir, it may seem somewhat strange that when a measure of this sort is being pushed on by an hon. Member on the Treasury Bench who belongs to my community, one of the Mussalman members should propose, another Mussalman member should second and I, on behalf of the rest of the hon. Members of this House, should support a resolution which recommends to Government that the scheme of colonizing the Andaman islands with Mappillas and all propaganda in support of that scheme be immediately suspended and a committee of non-official members of this House including Mappilla representatives be appointed. I feel, Sir, that, as my hon. Friend the previous speaker pointed out, the motives of Government may be the best but I feel sure, at the same time, that my hon. Friend had nothing to do—I am speaking subject to correction—with this measure either in its inception or in its conception. My hon. Friend the mover of the resolution has done very wisely in quoting his authority from the Indian Jails Committee's report. I should think, after hearing what the Committee had to say about the Andaman islands, that there can be no two opinions on the matter of colonizing those islands. Objection must therefore be taken to a measure proposing to colonize the Andaman islands with any prisoners, much more so, Sir, when the case is of colonizing them with innocent and ignorant and poor women and their children.

"Of course, the hon. the Home Member told us that the conditions in the Andamans have changed since the Jails Committee report was published. Regarding the religious atmosphere, he urged that a mosque had been recently built and that many more mosques were likely to rise in the near future. But I ask, Sir, whether honestly any one can believe that with the erection of a mosque you can make a place less Andaman-like or more heavenly than it is. I believe that not only one mosque but any number of mosques that may be built there will not change the religious atmosphere of the locality. It must come not by the erection of mosques but by some other means.

"Again, as regards the climatic conditions, we have been told that there are good rains there, and that the weather is exactly like Malabar. Of course, the hon. the Home Member told us that his statements were made from hearsay and from other reports he has received. We know what sort of reports are sent to the Government, especially when the Government is on the eve of a certain measure, and what sort of value is to be attached to those reports. Here, we have hon. Members representing the Mappilla community, and I believe they are representing the entire Mappillas of this Presidency; they have come forward to say that the Andamans is not a fit place for the Mappillas, that it is certainly not in the interests of the Mappilla community to send their poor women and children to that hell on earth as it was called yesterday. Are we to take the report of the informers of the Government or are we to take the opinion of the accredited representatives of the people of this Presidency? For my part, I would rather go with the representatives of the people who come forward here and tell us that the Mappillas themselves do not like this measure in the least. Of course, their

[Mr. P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib] [25th August 1925]

statements are only very well confirmed and strengthened by the Jails Committee report. It is an authority which cannot be disputed or questioned; it is not at all open to any doubt or difference. Now, what does the resolution ask? It only requests the Government that another committee shall go and decide whether things have changed since the Jails Committee inspected the place and submitted its report. Is it too much to ask that a committee shall go and decide whether what a previous committee has said is wrong? I should rather think that it is a very modest request that has been made to the Government. I should rather think that the Government should not be precipitate in this matter. I do not see any reason why any committee should not be appointed, and I fail to see any urgency in the matter of deporting poor women and children. No doubt these women whose husbands have been convicted and sent to the Andamans are not like other free women, but they are in the position, I would call it, of widows, though not so in the real meaning of the term. So, do we not stand in the position of *loco parentis*, so far as these people are concerned? I put it to the House whether having regard to the report of the Jails Committee any one hon. Member of this House can say honestly that it is in the interests, in the moral, in the religious, in the pecuniary or in the social interest, of these poor Mappilla women and children to send them to the Andamans. I believe that if only they will consider this matter in an impartial light and give their vote honestly on this proposition I am sure that this resolution will be carried almost unanimously.

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR (Chairman):—"I think the hon. Member is precluded from suggesting that the hon. Members in giving their votes act in any other manner than honestly."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB:—"On a matter of personal explanation, I do not wish to be understood in any such sense. I never meant it. If my words carried any such sense, I beg to apologise, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I hope, Mr. Chairman, that this modest resolution of Mr. Uppi Sahib would be carried unanimously. I call it modest because if I have had my choice in the matter I would have requested the Government to abandon this scheme altogether. My hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib does not call upon the Government to abandon the scheme. He only suggests suspension and he suggests that a committee of non-official members of this House including the Mappilla representatives should go and investigate the question. It seems to me that if Government are not able to accept so reasonable a request like that they would lay themselves open to the imputation of motives. I do not know if I should agree with some of my hon. Friends who said that they recognized in the scheme the worst possible intention on the part of the Government. From a bad action it is not always easy to derive a good motive. I do not profess myself to be an expert in that art of alchemy. Now, what is the history of this thing, Sir? In the budget speech of 1923, I drew the attention of this Council and of the people of this Presidency to the secret propaganda that had been going on in Malabar to induce some of these women and children to go and join their husbands in the Andamans. Now, I ask if Government were playing the part of Providence to these people, which I understand is the position they have taken up to-day. Why should all this propaganda

25th August 1925] [Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi]

have been kept so secret? My hon. Friend, the Home Member, led us to believe, I think, that there was really no propaganda. Now, let us look at the fact. In 1923 a tahsildar went about quietly inducing a number of people, sometimes in the presence of other officials also who would be likely to recommend the scheme. There was no public announcement whatsoever, and there is not one even to-day that the Government desire to help the women, who want to join their husbands, to proceed to the Andamans. What publicity there has been is entirely through the work done in this Council and outside by hon. Members interested in this subject. Then, a gentleman is sent to the Andaman islands; official again, and we do not know whether he has submitted a report. My impression is that on a former occasion we were told that no report was prepared. Now, the hon. the Home Member seems to say that a report has been submitted, and that he would be very glad to publish it. But I would not be very glad to read it for this reason. Here we have an authoritative pronouncement of the Jails Committee, and yet we are asked to believe a miracle which no Government has been able to effect in any country in the world. What was eight years ago a hell is now to be regarded as an earthly paradise, an earthly paradise not for all but in the sense of the special interests of the Mappillas. It seems to me a statement which at its face value demands an amount of credulity that I am not willing to extend. If that Committee's report is to be set aside, it should be by a report of another committee, the *bona fides* of which cannot be open to question. Sir, I have the greatest possible respect for officials. But in this matter, in the light of the history that I have presented, we have a right to say that unless non-official evidence is taken it will not have a reassuring effect on public feeling either in Malabar or outside it. My own suspicion is that the whole scheme was engendered in a desire to weed out Malabar of these Mappillas. I may be right or I may be wrong. You are going to interfere with the freedom of poor women and children, and this interference is just the reason why one cannot attribute angelic motives on the part of the Government, as though the Government is dealing out matrimonial justice for the Mappillas. My hon. Friend assured us that reformatory influences have been already at work there. Since when? It is after the formation of the scheme that a few schools were opened and perhaps a mosque. If there is going to be something of reformatory influence, it may probably act on succeeding generations. So far as the present people are concerned, it will not be of much value. Then, officials are sent to interview the prisoners in the Alipuram jail. Everybody knows what amount of freedom of thought and freedom of action prisoners possess, and when big people with their prestige put them the question whether they would like to go to the Andamans, what will they say? They would prefer the convict settlement to the convict life in the jail. I think that even if consent has been given it has been given under circumstances of pressure and ignorance. It may not be a consent based on knowledge and it may not be a consent based on freedom. It is a consent that cannot be distinguished very much from coercion.

"Sir, what is the sentiment of the Mussalmans on this subject? After all, when people tell me that the Mappilla women and children are desirous of going to Andamans, I ask 'are the Mappilla women and children in Malabar a separate species of humanity from the other Mappillas and the other Mussalmans of the country?' And if all the Mussalmans and the

[Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi]

[25th August 1925]

free Mappillas are opposed to this depopulation of the people or migration, are we to imagine that they do not represent their feeling and that somehow they have cultivated a special, unique individuality and judgment? I think the whole subject is altogether too mysterious, and the only thing the Government should do is to drop the scheme altogether. I am for dropping even this committee for this reason. We are told that the Andamans is an earthly paradise to which the occupants of the Treasury Bench after their retirement would retire. (Laughter.) Now, if it was such an earthly paradise, we all know how colonization schemes are advertised and promoted all the world over. There will be descriptive pamphlets issued and broadcasted regarding the climatic conditions, the nature of the soil and the economic prospects and the social pleasures that you could have in the particular country and people are invited to go there. If that is the case, why not carry on your own propaganda among all the people of Malabar, among also the Hindus and the Cherumas many of whom are so very poor that they would like to take the opportunity? I cannot understand why you should carry on this kind of campaign only among a certain set of people who are not in a position to say whether they would fall in with such a scheme or not.

"Sir, since the Mussalman members have asked for a committee, I have nothing to say except to agree with it. If the Government will take us into confidence and send out a commission, and if this commission recommends the migration, then again too, the question of principle would arise whether such a settlement should be confined only to the Mappillas and their wives and children, or whether a regular colonization scheme to relieve unemployment in our own country should be adopted. I have no hesitation in supporting this motion, and I hope the House will unanimously agree to this and give the hon. the Home Member an opportunity of serving Mussalman interests."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :— "Mr. Chairman, Sir, when this motion was tabled, I least expected that there would be any opposition from the Government Benches; for, as has already been pointed out, the motion is worded in a very modest manner. All that my hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib asks is that Government may suspend their action pending the appointment of a committee which will make enquiries in the matter and submit its report much to the satisfaction of both the Government and the public. Under the circumstances pointed out by the hon. Mover there ought to be no hesitation on the part of the Government to constitute such a committee. Instead of the non-official members proposing the appointment of a committee, the Government themselves, just to exonerate themselves from any probable charges that may be laid at their doors, ought to take it into their head to constitute a committee. Instead of doing that, when an hon. elected Member coming from the Mappilla region comes forward and proposes a committee, any argument against such a modest measure will only tend, as it has in a great measure tended, to create in the minds of the hon. Members present here yesterday and to-day a sort of suspicion that all that is told is not perhaps true. I do not for a moment suggest, Sir, that the statement made by the hon. the Home Member is not correct. It may be that he bases his opinion on such official records or other information as are available to him. If really the conditions of the Andamans are much better than those in Malabar and if the hon. Members of this House who go

25th August 1925]

[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

there give us that picture which is painted in water colours by the hon. the Home Member, many more of the Mappilla women and children would perhaps go there and we will be able to solve the question of unemployment in this Presidency. At this moment, Sir, I may assure the hon. the Government Member that if he does not consent to form the sort of committee that is proposed by my hon. Friend, some non-official members have volunteered themselves to go there; and the Government will not have a good face to show to us then. I trust that the Government even though they will not accept this resolution will not place obstacles in the way of non-official members who may be willing to go to the Andamans in the name of humanity, in the name of all that is sacred and in the name of women. Though these Mappillas may be prisoners or convicts, I take it that they are prisoners of war. In the name of the women, if any generous sentiments are engendered in the minds of hon. Members of this House, they will volunteer to go to these islands and report the exact conditions prevailing there. I trust that in that contingency the Government will place all possible facilities at their disposal to enable them to give a true, correct and unbiassed report. I heartily endorse the views put forward by the hon. Mover and I hope that the House will be unanimous in passing this resolution."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I wish to support, though not the whole of this proposition that has been placed before this House, at least a portion of it, the first portion. Enough has been said on the merits of the case that I am fully convinced that a case has been made out for a resolution similar to the one that has been placed before the House; and that there is necessity for a non-official committee being appointed for making an enquiry into the matter and submit a report seems to be quite clear. But I feel that the latter portion of the proposition should be deleted as it would probably be interpreted to mean a condemnation of the action that has been taken by the Government. The latter part of the proposition to which I refer is 'and that till that Committee's report is submitted no free women and children be kept in the Andamans'. That portion would mean that a case has been completely made out that these women ought not to be kept there. I think, Sir, the idea of the hon. Mover in asking for a committee of non-officials is to get a report as regards the conditions in the Andamans; and therefore if you would permit me, I would move for the deletion of the latter portion of the proposition and I hope that it will be accepted by the hon. the Home Member and other hon. Members."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR (Chairman):—"I wish to know from the hon. the Home Member whether he has any objection to the amendment being taken up. The House has not the necessary notice which is required under the rules."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no objection to the amendment being moved but I do not accept even the amended resolution."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR (Chairman):—"May I know whether the hon. Mover Mr. Uppi Sahib accepts the amendment and if it is the pleasure of the House that the resolution as amended should be taken up now for consideration?"

[25th August 1925]

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ May I know what exactly the amendment is ? ”

* Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—“ I move for the deletion of the words ‘ and that till that Committee’s report is submitted no free women and children be kept in the Andamans ’.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“ I second the resolution as amended by my hon. Friend Mr. Madanagopal Nayudu. According to the report read out to us by the hon. Member Mr. Uppi Sahib yesterday, the place is not healthy and the people are depressed. I do not know what changes have taken place within five years for the Government attempting to colonize the place without at least appointing another committee to report to us the present condition of the place. I support the resolution to appoint a committee, especially a committee having a non-official medical man on it. What is the use of appointing committees consisting of officials and some other non-officials who may not understand the healthy conditions of the place ? (Laughter.) I am not speaking for myself. (Laughter.) There is another hon. Member who is a medical man, Dr. U. Rama Rao. Therefore I request that the Government may be pleased to appoint a committee with a medical man on it to go into the question of the conditions of the place and report on it. If the Government think that the place should be colonized as they did in the case of Australia—and that is a very good scheme—I do not understand why they should insist upon the Mappilla women alone going there. Let the place be colonized by other people. Let the Government do propaganda work among other people either in Malabar or in some places here to colonize the place. Why should the Government insist upon Mappilla women alone being imported there ? Why should they take advantage of the miserable condition of the Mappillas ? So I second the amendment and I support the appointment of a committee. I request the Government and their representative, the Home Member, to be very sympathetic. If the Council does not know about him, I can say that he is an Indian of all Indians. I request the hon. the Home Member to accept the resolution as amended.”

Sriman SAMBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ Now that the amendment has been moved and seconded, I want to move another amendment, if you will allow me to do so.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR (Chairman) :—“ There cannot be two amendments on the floor of the House. I shall put it to the House whether it desires the resolution as amended to be taken up now for consideration or whether the amendment be discussed separately. The amended resolution will be open to discussion by the House.”

The amendment was put and agreed to.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I know if it is now permissible to move another amendment ? If so, I move ‘ that this Council recommends to the Government that the scheme of colonizing Andaman Islands with Mappillas and all propaganda in support of that scheme be immediately suspended and a committee of non-official members of this House including Mappilla representatives be sent to the Andamans to enquire and report into the conditions there and that till that Committee’s report is submitted no free women and children be sent to the Andamans ’.”

25th August 1925]

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" I second the amendment."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" While these women and children have already migrated to the Andamans, the object of my amendment is that there shall be no deportation of women until the Committee submits a report and makes specific recommendations."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The object is realized by the first part of the proposition."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" My object is that people should not be sent till the report is published. Otherwise the object of the resolution will be frustrated by simply appointing a committee to report upon the conditions and in the meantime migrating all possible people; the whole population may safely be deported before the Committee publishes its report."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I think that the object of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment is already accomplished by the first part of this resolution. It says that this Council recommends to the Government that the scheme and all propaganda in support of that scheme be suspended. When the scheme is suspended no women can be sent to the settlements."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR (Chairman) :—" I agree with the hon. Member who spoke last that the words 'the scheme and all propaganda in support of that scheme be suspended' certainly include the idea that has been suggested by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and the amendment would be redundant."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" If the Government are of the same view as the Chairman, I would certainly be pleased to withdraw the amendment." (Laughter.)

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment was by leave withdrawn, and the discussion then proceeded on the resolution as amended by Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I take it, Sir, that any remarks of mine need not be confined to the terms of the amendment and that it is open to me to refer to the subject matter of the resolution generally. I do not wish to transgress any of the rules of our debates and I therefore wish to have this point quite clear. I do not propose to refer to any of those matters of detail which my hon. Colleague the Home Member is perfectly competent to deal with. I should like to draw attention to two points which have been raised in the debate to-day regarding the action taken by the Government and to do so as a Member of the Government and as a party to that action. One hon. Member, I think, Mr. Ramalinga Reddi suggested that there was justification for assuming that the object and the policy of the Government underlying this scheme was to weed out from Malabar obviously for political reasons persons whose presence there they did not desire. Sir, I can assure the House that no such thought, no such intention, ever occurred to any Member of the Government and that we are entitled indignantly to repudiate the suggestion that our views have been dictated by political or other reasons of that kind, as much as hon. Members of this House would repudiate the suggestion that their opposition to our policy has been influenced by economic or similar considerations."

[25th August 1925]

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"What I did say was that it would be just as reasonable to draw that particular inference on the facts placed before the House as any other inference."

1 p.m.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I do not think that what has just fallen from the hon. Member's lips has in any way lessened my justification for repudiating any such inference. The second point to which I may call the attention of the House and which also affects the question of the general policy of the Government is the proposition enunciated by the hon. Member for Malabar that this scheme stands condemned on the ground of morality."

"Now, Sir, I am prepared to say that it is an indisputable proposition that there is no more fruitful source of immorality than the separation of husband from wife. That proposition, I would add, is applicable to all races and to all communities which observe the sanctities of family life. On what ground then does the hon. Member impute immorality to our scheme? Does he suggest that it is immoral to devise a scheme of which one result will be to bring husbands and wives together again? I am still more astonished to find that our action is characterized as reprehensible. Reprehensible was the term used on grounds of morality that proceeded from a Hindu Member of this House. I have always understood that the ideal which his community has held up from generation to generation is that wives should cling to their husbands, no matter what the conditions or perils to which this may subject them. I would only say that if the hon. Member for Malabar is convinced of the validity of his argument, he ought to ask his co-religionists to wipe the Ramayana out of their literature. If he is right, then Sita ought to have given a tender farewell to Rama at the Gates of Ayodya and refused to follow him to the Dandakaranya on the ground that the climatic conditions were unsuitable and that there might be influences inimical to her virtue. I trust that we shall hear no further attacks on the policy of the Government, at any rate on the score of its morality."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I just want to say a few words in support of the proposition and my first justification is that I have had something to do with the Mappilla prisoners in the Coimbatore jail. I raised the question of the release of these Mappilla prisoners in this House and then I was advised by the then Home Member to talk to these people as to whether they were willing to go under the conditions in which the other people were taken to the Andamans. I talked to one or two of them, and they said if any chance was given to them they would go to any place except the Andamans. The one question I have been asked was, 'supposing we go to the Andamans, supposing we take our wives and children under the conditions depicted to us, and we find that the state of things there is unsatisfactory, will we be allowed to come back?' I want the hon. the Home Member to give an answer to it. Supposing a large number of Mappilla women and children who are induced to go to the Andamans realize that on moral, economic or other reasons their stay there is not conducive to all that is good, will the hon. the Home Member permit them to come back, and if so, under what conditions?"

"So far as the question of morality is concerned, the hon. the Finance Member has spoken with great feeling, and when he speaks he is always full of information, even up to the stories of Ramayana. Supposing it is good to put an end to the compulsory separation of the wife from the husband, is that good thing to be done only under one condition? Is that to

25th August 1925] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

be achieved only by deporting these women and children to a place which may be like falling from the frying pan into the burning fire. The Mappilla prisoners, so far as I have been able to understand, have been willing to go to any place except Malabar. There are twelve State prisoners of Malabar in the Coimbatore jail. They have not been tried, they have not been convicted, but simply because rebellion broke out in Malabar and somebody somewhere for some reason said something against them they have been deported, and what is the most unfortunate thing is while people guilty of offence and convicted for short terms have been sent back to their homes, these people are rotting in jails in spite of the fact that they have been asking for permission not to go to Malabar but to any other place in India and to be permitted to live with their wives and children. But Government have been, for several reasons of their own, refusing their request excepting in one case where owing to old age or sickness they have permitted a particular prisoner to live in Bangalore. I ask the Finance and the Home Members if it is not equally moral to permit these Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans to go and live in any other place outside Malabar under any conditions whatsoever. Recently, the Government have formed a committee in every jail—what they call the advisory committee—for releasing long-term prisoners under conditions, and the experience so far as Government have been able to achieve is that release of long-term prisoners before their term expires under conditions is bound to serve a very good purpose. Supposing that the conditions are beyond doubt very good, supposing these Mappillas should under no circumstances be permitted to go to Malabar, should not an opportunity be given to them to lead a moral life with their wives and children in any other place? I understand that a large number of people in the Andamans itself would be very willing to do this. Therefore, we are equally anxious with the Finance Member to unite the wives with their husbands. It certainly does not follow nor do we agree with him that the only possible way to do this is to send these people to the Andamans. After all, what is asked for now is to see whether the Government view is right. No one on the front bench can say from personal knowledge that the Andamans is very good. I have no objection to all of them being members of the committee. I only intend that their experience should be something more than merely visiting the jails. The Government Order seems to be based on the experience and report of a deputy collector who seems to have said that this scheme is very good. The only request that we on behalf of the non-official Members of this Council would make is that a small committee from various parts of the House, presided over by the Home Member himself, if he has no objection, may go and inspect the conditions there and convince us that this scheme is an ideal one.

“This is only a modest request. We may all be fools as may probably be depicted by some one on the front bench and wisdom may be reserved for Government benches. The opinion of the House is very clear on this matter and I therefore need not appeal to the House. I have no doubt that this proposition will be carried by a large majority. My appeal is to the hon. the Home Member not to throw it into the waste paper basket. We know he is very sympathetic excepting in affairs concerned with the Government. This is the first proposition in which we have been seriously objecting to the Government scheme. So, I appeal to him to be really sympathetic and to accept this

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [25th August 1925]

subject of his and to appoint a committee the members of which may be nominated by him. We are prepared to have any committee of his liking—and we are prepared to be convinced by the hon. Members on the other side as to the soundness of the scheme—and we wish him to be the chairman of that committee.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ At the last session I put a number of queries in connexion with the deportation of these Mappillas to the Andamans, and I also sent a number of queries which might have been answered by this day but which have not been answered so far. I have not got the questions here but the substance of it is: Why have Government selected the Andamans rather than any other place for sending these prisoners to? We have got before us the report of a committee that the place is unsatisfactory and is open to objection on various other grounds. Have Government given these prisoners any other choice of place? Could they not settle in a colony in some part of India? There are many places in India healthier than Malabar. I do not think that Malabar is an unhealthy place; it is more or less of the same climate as Kanara. Excepting in hilly regions, which are malarious, the rest of the country is a very healthy country. As for that matter, Madras is more malarious than most parts of Kanara or Malabar.

“ Then I asked the question as to who this extraordinary officer was who was sent to the Andamans to investigate, why was he sent, and under whose authority, under what circumstances, and who was the deputy collector who reported on the conditions in the Andamans? Then I asked the question: where are the reports and why did not the Government publish them? One reply was that there were no reports. We should make them record their observations and present them in the form of reports. One great trouble is that we, Members of this Council, are not taken into the confidence of Government. The reports are not placed before us and the *ipse dixit* of Government Members are thrust upon us and we have to bow to them.

1-15 p.m. “ Sir, whether we are Hindus, or Christians or Muhammadans, surely we are entitled to be taken into confidence as it is a matter of serious importance to a certain class of Indians. Sir, a certain local paper found fault with me for having taken any interest at all in the cause of the Muhammadans. (Laughter.) Some people said ‘Why should an Indian Christian worry himself with congregational worship in the jail for Mappillas’ and others said so many other things. My answer to them all was this: ‘It is because I am a Christian and because I am an Indian I have to take interest in their welfare (‘Hear, hear’ and cheers). Then, Sir, there are so many puzzles in this case. (Laughter.) Under what authority Government have proposed to spend thousands of rupees for converting a most insanitary place into a sanitary place? For whose benefit, *cui bono*, and for what purpose and under what authority are they spending large sums of money? I do not know if any provision was made in the budget for this purpose. Nor do I know of any supplementary grant moved for the purpose in this House. I suppose money should be spent under some authority. Of course, the hon. the Finance Member is almighty in that respect. (Laughter.) Sir, the hon. the Finance Member has been able to find money to be spent on an island. Sir, I appeal to you and I appeal to this House to say whether the almighty Finance Member should be allowed to spend money on a place condemned as insanitary by a Committee appointed by the Government of

25th August 1925]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

India and that for what purpose and for whose benefit he only knows. Many other similar questions will occur to us if only the hon. the Home Member will take us into his confidence."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member said that there was no intention to rid Malabar of the Mappillas. That may be the intention, Sir, but who can claim credit for this scheme? Is it a scheme which the Government framed of their own accord or is the scheme the result of a desire on the part of the Mappilla prisoners themselves and the Government considered the question and approved it? Is the originality for it to be traced to any Member of Government or to the Government collectively. I think it cannot be said for a moment that we ought not to go into the intentions of the Government in evolving this scheme. I do not think it can be said for a moment that the poor Mappilla evolved this scheme, that it is he who put it forward saying that he would prefer to live with his family in the Andamans and that he requested the Government to send his wife and children to the Andamans. I believe, Sir, the originality for this scheme must be traced to the Government. When once the originality is traced, explanations should be readily forthcoming as to the reasons which served as an inducement for them to put forward this scheme. If I remember right, this scheme might have entered the minds of the Government long before the hon. the Finance Member joined the Treasury Bench and perhaps he has not used his knowledge of the Ramayana to induce the Government to see that every Indian even though he may be a Mappilla likes that his wife should take the part of Sita. I believe he has not read the whole of Ramayana."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Am I to understand that the hon. Member has read the whole of Ramayana? (Laughter)."
 ALONE TRS

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Not only myself, but every Hindu is expected to read the whole of Ramayana. The only reason why I said that the hon. the Finance Member has not read the whole of Ramayana is that he has not completely quoted the story of Sita. It is true that every Indian wife wants to follow her husband. But does the hon. the Finance Member know what dangers Sita had to undergo by following her husband into Deccan? Perhaps he is aware that she was kidnapped by the Asura king."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am aware of it."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" I am glad that he is aware of it. Sir, it is said that there are Asuras in the Andamans and that there is moral danger prevailing. Nobody has doubted the moral character of the women to be taken there. The real apprehension of my Mappilla friends is that the environment there is just the same as that prevailed in Deccan when Rama went there. Therefore I do not think my hon. Friend the Finance Member will carry the whole analogy of Rama and Sita into the consideration of this question. What my Mappilla friends say is that the environment in the Andamans is not good. You have matured a scheme in order to take away the Mappilla women to make the Mappillas settle down there with their wives and children. Thereby you deplete Malabar and take the Mappillas to a new environment which is not congenial to them. I am glad that this time the Hindu representatives of Malabar agree with the Mappilla representatives that the Mappilla women shall not be sent to the Andamans."

[Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju] [25th August 1925]

I believe both sections do represent the general view of the district and therefore I do not think the Government will be justified in persisting in their policy."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"Sir, I wish to tell you that Mr. Sami Venkatachallam Chetty moved and I seconded an amendment to this resolution. I want to know what has become of it."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—"Sir, may I point out that the Chairman (Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar) in your absence ruled that the amendment suggested by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar was redundant and his ruling was implicitly accepted by the House?"

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I wish to say just a few words in support of this resolution. The whole discussion which has taken place must have shown to all that this question has several difficult problems surrounding it awaiting solution and the only way in which they can be solved is by the appointment of a committee to solve those knotty problems. I must state, Sir, that if a committee is to be appointed, as I hope it will be, the terms of reference to the committee must be wider than what has been contemplated in the course of the discussion. There is so much to be said in favour of the view that arrangements must be made for willing wives to join their husbands. The point in dispute has been whether these wives are really willing to go to the Andamans and join their husbands or not, whether it is not due to the propaganda which has been carried on and whether this scheme has been formulated at the request of these people.

"Now, Sir, in considering it, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member from Coimbatore, it is a matter for consideration whether arrangements cannot be made for such of those who have already settled in the Andamans to be brought here subject to certain conditions to enable them to join their wives and children. If once the moral principles which have been so fully elucidated by the hon. the Member for Finance are really to be put into operation and if the Government are really earnest in their desire to see that willing wives ought to be in a position to join their husbands, it was open to them to consider whether such of these Mappillas who are now settled in the Andamans cannot be brought back here under certain conditions so as to enable them to live with their wives and children. Aspects of the question such as these can only be considered by a committee.

"Sir, the weakest point in the case of the Government is this. The Jail Committee reported in no unmistakable manner about the unsuitability of continuing the settlement. Before the Government reconsidered their decision and before they embarked upon this definite policy, justice would demand that they should have made a more thorough enquiry before launching upon this policy. They have not appointed any committee to consider the question and even if they have made other enquiries, the results of those enquiries have not been placed before the public for the benefit of all those affected by it. Sir, whatever justification the Government may have for acting in contravention of the Jail Committee's recommendations, they would have done much better, and it would have been wiser, to take the public into their confidence before they embarked upon this new policy. Therefore I think, Sir, the hon. the Home Member will see that the Government did act in a rather precipitate manner in changing the policy recommended by the Jail Committee. Even now it is not too late for him to

25th August 1925] [Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu]

correct any mistakes which might have crept in in the course of working out the scheme. The only way in which it can be done is by appointing a committee consisting of such persons as would be useful for the purpose of determining such proposals in order to see how these matters ought to be settled.

"Then, there is a large number of persons who are objecting to these Mappilla women being sent there in view of the large male population in the Andamans. It is quite necessary to see whether the precautions taken are quite sufficient for the purpose of ensuring a proper moral atmosphere. While every one is anxious that some arrangement should be made for the purpose of making these wives live with their husbands, nobody knows what the arrangements already made are. Whatever view the hon. the Home Member might have taken in the beginning, in view of the discussion which has taken place so far, I hope he will reconsider his view instead of persisting in it and see the desirability of appointing a committee to examine the whole question."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—Mr. President, Sir, if you allow me to speak, I shall just say a few words. The hon. the Finance Member strongly rebutted the argument that the Mappillas were allowed to colonize the Andamans with the object of their being depopulated from Malabar. If it is true, how is it that the island is not open to all people? Apart from that, there is a rumour that some European firm from Calcutta or somewhere want to open a sugarcane farm in the islands; they do not find the labour necessary there and therefore they want these convicts to go and work in those plantations. I want to know whether Government are going to have another Kenya colony in the Andamans. With regard to the moral, physical, and social conditions of the Andamans, the Jail Committee have said that the islands are unfit for habitation for any civilized human being. On the other hand, the hon. the Home Member tried to rebut the statement by the fact that he met some of the convicts who told him that they were satisfied with the conditions in the island. What we understand is that these convicts are paid to entice free people to the Andamans. Under the circumstances, I ask whether it is not necessary that we should have some statement from the people who have voluntarily gone to the islands. Again, the hon. the Home Member stated that there is some sort of damp atmosphere in the island which makes the climate of that island similar to the climate of Malabar. But the dampness of the atmosphere in Malabar does not breed mosquitos while the dampness of the weather in the Andamans breeds mosquitos as big as fleas. The hon. the Home Member stated that two or three schools have been opened and one or two mosques have been erected on the island. But why should such special sympathy be poured on the Mappillas; why should you not allow the other people also, the Hindus, for example, to go there and build their temples and live there? Does not this partiality towards the Mappillas show that there is some ulterior object which is behind this colonization. We cannot but view this with some suspicion. Therefore, Sir, I strongly support the motion that has been brought forward by the hon. the Mover of the resolution."

[25th August 1925]

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I wish to oppose the motion; because we find all sorts of motives attributed to the Government for their scheme of colonization. Certainly, Sir, I am not a supporter of the Government; but I do not like that a simple, innocent and humane scheme like this in an exceptional set of circumstances should be open to such construction. My own opinion is that Government have gone out of their way to provide a concession for people who have been found guilty and sentenced to transportation to the Andamans. Instead of welcoming such a humane proposal of the Government by which the unfortunate Mappillas could have the company of their women and children, I do not see why such a hue and cry should be raised. What is it that the Government have done? Have they coerced these women and children to go to the Andamans? Did the ladies go with their consent or against their will? If the latter, I can understand the opposition to the measure. I understand that the ladies are willing to go and have expressed their willingness to go. It is not against their will that they are asked to go. Government are showing exceptional sympathy to these people. Is there any other case in India or outside where convicts are given this exceptional treatment? Instead of welcoming it, I am sorry my hon. Friend Mr. Ayyangar from Coimbatore should have proposed such a measure to the unfortunate convicts in the Coimbatore Jail.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I did not propose any measure to the convicts. The hon. the Home Member asked me to consult them and I consulted them.”

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“ When I hear all sorts of motives attributed to Government for this innocent and humane measure, and when I see the Government attacked on all sides, and when I see that the motion goes against the wishes of the ladies who have voluntarily gone there, I have to oppose the motion. I therefore oppose the motion on these two grounds.”

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I shall first answer the hon. Member from Cuddapah. I have said that it is necessary to look into the Jail Committee's Report to understand the real conditions in the Andamans. This scheme may appear to be innocent. I have tried my best to educate the hon. Members of this House and tell them something about the Andamans. I am sorry that the hon. Member from Cuddapah did not care to understand me. The Islands have been condemned in the most forcible language by such an eminent committee appointed by the Government of India under the presidentship of an ex-Governor of this Presidency. It was an impartial committee; it had no motives in condemning that island as a penal settlement and in condemning any attempt on the part of the Government to colonize it. I am at a loss to understand how the hon. Member for Cuddapah came to understand that this is a very humane endeavour on the part of the Government. As regards the willingness on the part of the women to go there, let me tell him once more that the officials of the Government work there secretly. A special officer was appointed to go about doing propaganda work among the people. Twenty-five convicts were taken from the Andamans and they were taken round like tigers and other wild beasts in a circus. They were made to say that the Andamans were a good place for colonization. This was the propaganda that

25th August 1925]

[Mr. K. Uppi Sahib]

Government were doing. I say, Sir, these innocent and ignorant women had been decoyed. If Government had any good motive, they should have done it openly and they should be prepared to allow any one who wishes to go and settle there. They have not done that. As regards the willingness, let me tell the hon. Member that soon after this vigorous propaganda began, I wrote a summary of the report of the Jail Committee and published it in the local papers. As a result of it, out of 500 and odd people who were reported to be willing to go to the islands, only about 200 and odd people actually went, and the other 300 and odd refused to go. This really shows that there is no willingness. The thing happens out of mere force, latent force which nobody knows how it is exercised. The Police officials go from house to house and induce the Mappillas to go to the islands. Once, some Mappillas were distributing some pamphlets in Ernad describing the real conditions of the Andamans. The Police officials forcibly took away those pamphlets from the people. Why is this? Is this not propaganda? Everything is done secretly. The Mappillas of those parts where the scheme was first promulgated were very much afraid of the Government officials. The Police can do anything. There is no willingness on the part of the women. The hon. Member is an educated gentleman; he is a person of good knowledge. Suppose two men agree between themselves to murder one of them, will it be right to say that the murderer should not be punished simply because the other man has consented to be murdered? The Andamans is a condemned place; it is a hell on earth; it is a plague spot on earth. And to such a place these women and children have been decoyed. The hon. the Home Member said yesterday that he had seen these twenty-five people who came from the Andamans. I must say they are only the decoyed ducks. It is not very difficult to make these 25 persons say what the police want them to say, viz., that the islands are a good place to live in. They are in custody with bayonets at their back and bayonets in front, with lathies at their back and lathies in front, and is it not possible for the Government officials to make them say that the Andamans are really a happy place? Does the hon. the Home Member believe that these people are honest and that they would not tell lies? I ask him this question and let him answer. If they are honest, if the hon. Member thinks that they are honest, then they say they are innocent. Why not let them free. I ask, Sir, if you believe that they are honest and innocent, why should you keep these very people in custody and why should they not be released at once?

"The hon. the Finance Member told us something about Rama and Sita.

2-45 p.m. He quoted that as an analogy. I must say that if these people are Ramas certainly they cannot be imprisoned. Rama was one of the greatest of men. If Sita's comparison is made, then all the Mappilla women cannot be in the Andamans because there are thousands of Ravana there while there was only one in Ceylon. I am sorry there is no Hanuman in the Andamans to help Rama."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I have got great objection to Rama being dragged in this way."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"My hon. Friend Mr. Narasimhacharlu did not protest against it when Mr. Moir referred to it."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Any good thing may be said, but nothing in disparagement should be said against that great Avatar."

[25th August 1925]

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I had the least idea, when I referred to Rama, of offending the sentiments of the Hindus."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"I do not know why my hon. Friend from Cuddapah took objection to what I said. I never said anything in disparagement of Rama. The hon. the Home Member said it was immoral not to allow their wives and children to go to their husbands. Does that theory apply only to prisoners in the Andamans? Why not the same theory be applied to prisoners in Alipuram Jail? Then I have to ask, what about other deportees?"

"Sir, I have come to the end of my speech. I thank all my hon. Colleagues who gave me their hearty support for this resolution. In conclusion, I appeal to the hon. House to pass this resolution unanimously and I hope the hon. the Home Member, for whose appointment there was an outcry from all Muhammadans, will accept this resolution and will speedily give effect to it."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is not my intention to cover the same ground which I traversed yesterday evening. My hon. Friend Mr. C. R. Reddi said that the reports which the Government officials have submitted could not be taken as the basis for proceeding with our schemes. Hon. Members should know that the report given by officials must be correct. Otherwise, if they were to mislead the Government and then we find that the Andamans are not as described by them, these officials would be dealt with. Therefore there is no motive in these officials drafting such a report."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—"Which of the two reports is correct?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Is it suggested that the report of the non-officials is incorrect?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I never said anything about the non-official report. We have got the report of the Jails Committee which said some years ago that the place was malarial. I suppose that most of the members of this House are aware that several Municipal Councils in the discharge of their proper duties bring out schemes for eradicating malaria from their locality. It is not very difficult to convert a place which is malarial to-day to become non-malarial to-morrow."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I do not know if such good results have been achieved in the Andamans."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Hon. Members of this House are aware that there was a controversy with regard to the Tondiarpet sewage farm in this city some years back. There were two schools of thought. One was that this sewage farm was the cause of malaria in that place and the other was that it was not. Afterwards anti-malarial steps were taken and that place is absolutely free from malaria now."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—"Were any such anti-malarial measures taken?"

25th August 1925]

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Must have been taken.

"Then, Sir, Major Barker, till recently the Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, has reported 'that the Indian Jails Committee's adverse reports about the conditions of the Andamans however justifiable on the records of the past are hardly applicable to the present conditions.' This is what he says :— 'The climate of the Andamans is exactly like Malabar. The annual rainfall is 115 inches as compared with Malabar's 117 inches. The mean temperature of each is 70 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Both have a steady sea breeze throughout the south-west monsoon with heavy rain and lighter and drier breeze from the south-west in December and January. From the point of view of Mappilla emigration the climate is ideal.' Major Barker has also pointed out 'that as a result of measures taken for the reclamation to swamps and for the provision of additional medical facilities there has been remarkable improvement in the sick rates under malaria and other diseases'

"Sir, some of my friends advanced the argument that this scheme had been brought forward for the purpose of weeding the Mappillas out of Malabar. The maximum number of families that we can take to the Andamans is 800. Even supposing that each prisoner takes with him a family of five persons it will come to only 4,000 Mappillas. The population of Malabar is 964,000 roughly. Still we have got a population of 960,000 people left in Malabar."

Mr. T. M. MOIDU SAHIB :—"Is it only the wives of the convicts that are taken to the Andamans?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Wives and immediate relatives dependent upon the prisoners."

"Therefore, Sir, there is absolutely no truth or force in the argument that by taking 4,000 people to the Andamans we are going to weed the Mappillas out of Malabar."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"Are you not doing propaganda work asking people to migrate to the Andamans?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"We are not doing any propaganda work. We only tell them that if they go there they can lead a free life and we will give them all the facilities."

"My Friend, Mr. Uppi Sahib, raised the point that these Mappilla women and children when they go to the Andamans would fall a victim to missionary influences and would be converted to the Christian faith. I say when these women and children are living in poverty and wretchedness here they are liable to conversion more than they would be in the Andamans where they will be living with their husbands. Therefore that argument falls to the ground. Some one said that these women would become immoral if they went to the Andamans. I cannot understand how the women who go to join their husbands will become immoral. In fact the chances of their becoming immoral are greater here than there."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Supposing unfortunately a Mappilla prisoner dies, what is to become of the members of his family?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"They will be sent back."

[Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib]

[25th August 1925]

"My Friend, Mr. C. R. Reddi, said that I have an opportunity now to serve Islam. I know that I would be serving the best interests of Islam by supporting this scheme. I would ask the hon. House to take a reasonable and logical view of the whole question. We have started this experiment and we are now going on with it. Let us wait for some time. Let us wait for a year and then consider the question of abandoning the scheme."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"Why do the Government want to make an experiment with human lives?"

The amended motion was then put to the House and carried.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION FOR PUPILS WHO HAVE FINISHED
THE THIRD FORM COURSE.

* Mr. L. C. GURUSWAMI :—"As the hon. the Minister for Education told me that a committee would sit to investigate all the matters referred to in my resolution, I do not move my resolution which reads as follows :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that a public examination be instituted for pupils who have completed at least the third form course in a recognized school.'

ELLORE AS HEADQUARTERS OF WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

3 p.m. Mr. M. Gangaraju then moved the following resolution in a Telugu speech :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that Ellore be made the district headquarters of the West Godavari district.'

3-15 p.m. Mr. N. Devendrudu seconded the resolution in a Telugu speech.

Mr. P. SAGARAM :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have to oppose the resolution moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Gangaraju. In doing so, I submit, Sir, that the desire for Ellore to be made the headquarters seems to be expressed by a few people of that locality. There are nearly five taluks in the district—Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Narasapur, Ellore and Kovvur. These are the taluks of the new district. Nidadavole is just in the centre of the district, and the convenience of the people will be better served by making Nidadavole as headquarters than Ellore. Ellore is connected with Nidadavole both by train and by canal; so also Narasapur. And Tanuku is also connected with Nidadavole by a broad canal. Kovvur is just near Nidadavole. Moreover, I think the Government are awaiting the report of the District Collector. Until it is received I think it is not desirable to fix the headquarters of the district. It is not a light thing to settle the headquarters of the district. It requires deep consideration and so I beg to submit that proper consideration may be given to the matter and that a decision on the question may be postponed to some other date."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I second the motion of Mr. Sagaram, Sir, that this resolution may be postponed to a future date."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"He did not formally make any motion to that effect. Does he wish to make a motion that this resolution be postponed to some other date or *sine die*?"

25th August 1925]

Mr. P. SAGARAM :—" I only oppose the resolution, Sir."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam in a short Telugu speech moved that the resolution might be postponed till the October sitting of the Council, as all the Kistna representatives were not present.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I second the motion for postponement of the resolution till the October sitting."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, before the motion is put, may we have an idea as to what the Government would say on this matter? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, it is not for me to oppose the motion or to say that the hon. Members should not make any recommendation they please. I only wish to say that in this matter the Government have so far a perfectly open mind, and they have asked the Collector to consider the relative advantages and disadvantages of all places and to make his recommendations. They would be very glad to hear the views of those hon. Members of this Council who come from the districts in question. The Government would be glad to hear what they have got to say before coming to a conclusion on the question. If the Council postpones the discussion till October, it is quite possible that we may receive the report in the interval and have to come to a decision. It would be better if Government had the benefit of hearing the views of the Members of this Council before they had to decide the question."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Sir, may I request the hon. Member to let us know whether the Government can conveniently postpone their decision till the October sitting, if it will not interfere with administrative affairs, so that there may be full opportunity for other hon. Members to speak and also for us to know what the Collector's report will be? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I can give no undertaking, Sir."

The motion that the resolution be postponed till the October sitting of the Council was put and carried, and it was decided to put the resolution first among the non-official motions at that meeting.

DECLARATION OF MAUNDY THURSDAY AS HOLIDAY.

Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ :—" Sir, I move

'That this Council recommends to the Government that " Maundy Thursday," being an important day for the Roman Catholics, be recognized as a public holiday for the Judicial Department as in other departments of Government and be declared as such under the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881.'

" I have nothing more to add, Sir, than what is stated in this resolution. As you all know, Maundy Thursday is an important day. It is a holiday for every department, and I do not understand why the Judicial Department alone should be deprived of this holiday. As regards the declaration under the Negotiable Instruments Act, there seems to be some difficulty for declaring a holiday under that Act, and so I am perfectly willing to withdraw that portion of my resolution. It may be made a sectional holiday."

Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :—" I second the resolution."

[25th August 1925]

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I had the least idea, when I referred to Rama, of offending the sentiments of the Hindus."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"I do not know why my hon. Friend from Cuddapah took objection to what I said. I never said anything in disparagement of Rama. The hon. the Home Member said it was immoral not to allow their wives and children to go to their husbands. Does that theory apply only to prisoners in the Andamans? Why not the same theory be applied to prisoners in Alipuram Jail? Then I have to ask, what about other deportees?"

"Sir, I have come to the end of my speech. I thank all my hon. Colleagues who gave me their hearty support for this resolution. In conclusion, I appeal to the hon. House to pass this resolution unanimously and I hope the hon. the Home Member, for whose appointment there was an outcry from all Muhammadans, will accept this resolution and will speedily give effect to it."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is not my intention to cover the same ground which I traversed yesterday evening. My hon. Friend Mr. C. R. Reddi said that the reports which the Government officials have submitted could not be taken as the basis for proceeding with our schemes. Hon. Members should know that the report given by officials must be correct. Otherwise, if they were to mislead the Government and then we find that the Andamans are not as described by them, these officials would be dealt with. Therefore there is no motive in these officials drafting such a report."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—"Which of the two reports is correct?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Is it suggested that the report of the non-officials is incorrect?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I never said anything about the non-official report. We have got the report of the Jails Committee which said some years ago that the place was malarial. I suppose that most of the members of this House are aware that several Municipal Councils in the discharge of their proper duties bring out schemes for eradicating malaria from their locality. It is not very difficult to convert a place which is malarial to-day to become non-malarial to-morrow."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I do not know if such good results have been achieved in the Andamans."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Hon. Members of this House are aware that there was a controversy with regard to the Tondiarpet sewage farm in this city some years back. There were two schools of thought. One was that this sewage farm was the cause of malaria in that place and the other was that it was not. Afterwards anti-malarial steps were taken and that place is absolutely free from malaria now."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—"Were any such anti-malarial measures taken?"

25th August 1925]

[Mr. G. Rameswara Rao]

will be closed and the Court officers say that they have no proper safeguards for the safe custody of the moneys. Another difficulty that is felt is in the matter of purchasing stamps for filing suits on penultimate Saturdays, the litigant public cannot obtain stamps on that day. Such are the difficulties felt by the litigant public in general and the judicial administration also feels much handicap owing to the fact that one day in the month is taken away from the list of public holidays. I therefore move that the penultimate Saturday may also be declared a holiday for civil courts in the mufassal."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, in seconding this motion I should like to say a few words. It seems to me that depriving the Judicial Department of the holiday on the penultimate Saturday is a serious blunder which this Government has committed. While every department in charge of this Government has the benefit of this holiday, there is absolutely no reason why the Judicial Department alone should have been singled out for this purpose. Having regard to the nature of the work which these judicial officers have been turning out and the variety of work which besieges them and the numerous reports with which they are bombarded every day, there is absolutely no reason why they should not have the benefit not only to take rest but also to enable them to deliver what is absolutely necessary, well-considered judgments. This practice of observing penultimate Saturday has been in vogue for a series of years, and by one stroke of the pen, the department has been deprived of it. I have heard complaints from judicial officers, whose names I shall not disclose, against this injustice that has been inflicted upon them perhaps unconsciously in the interests, if not of efficiency, at least of economy. In matters like this, economy should take really a subordinate position. In this view, I hope the hon. the Law Member will see his way to accept this amendment."

3-30 p.m. * Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, I also rise to support this amendment. Those who have got experience of civil courts in the mufassal will have no doubt whatever about the attitude they will have to take in the matter. Almost every day, Sir, there are a number of petitions and other small things on which orders have to be written by the officers presiding over the various courts. They hardly find time to do that during the week days as they work five or six hours a day in court. If in the course of two or three weeks they have got big suits to dispose of by trial and have to write judgments in them, they find no time to do that work, with the inevitable result that they have to wait for a convenient holiday or have to do their work by bits from time to time for weeks afterwards. They naturally forget in the meantime what took place during the trial and during the argument stage of the case. It seems to me, Sir, that the arrangement which has been brought in as a sort of retrenchment proposal is really working against the interests of the clients, and in many cases causes great hardship. For, when the judges find that they have got a large number of judgments to write, they have to go and write judgments at home and not in court. I know cases, Sir, where judgments have accumulated and judges had no time to write their judgments. I may give, for instance, one example of a District Judge who used to go away for two or three days once in a fortnight to another place, just for the sake of writing judgments. I do not know whether an arrangement like that is really leading to retrenchment. If, on the other hand, there was this penultimate Saturday, he would not

[Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar.] [25th August 1925]

have had the excuse to go and stop away in another place for two or three days for the purpose of writing judgments. So, Sir, it seems to me that the present arrangement is not working satisfactorily and is leading to inconvenience, delay and all sorts of unsatisfactory results. Therefore, in view of that, I hope that the Government will reconsider their position, understand the real difficulties and the real work that has to be turned out by judicial officers and then allow this holiday. I may state at once that it is not intended, so far as I am concerned, as a sort of holiday for the judges; on the other hand, it is more for the purpose of giving them a day for satisfactorily doing their work. They have to write their judgments only on holidays. If for that purpose you allow one day in the month, they will be able to get through one or two big cases. It is absolutely necessary that they should have one or two days in the month for writing their judgments. It seems to me that we may go back to the old arrangement and allow them this holiday. I may also state, Sir, that there is absolutely no reason why any difference should be made between the judicial officers and the other officers. It is true that Divisional Officers, for instance, have got their arduous work to do, but they have got their holidays too. These judicial officers are doing similar work, i.e., they do their office work and judicial work in the court and write their orders at home. Several of us forget the work they are doing at home by way of writing their orders and judgments. It is probably due to this fact that it was thought that these judicial officers can afford to work on Saturdays as well. For these reasons, Sir, I beg to support the amendment that has been moved."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It seems to me, Sir, that this amendment may very reasonably be accepted on behalf of Government by the Law Member. As my friend Mr. Ramalinga Chetti stated, this amendment is not intended to give rest to the judicial officers. They are a set of hard-working officers and many of us who are either now in the legal profession or were once in it as practitioners or judges, know that this Saturday is very necessary for judicial officers to write their judgments. Ordinary judgments can be disposed of by them either in court if they find time or at home on ordinary week days. But they should necessarily postpone important judgments to be written on a holiday and the grant of one day in a month to enable them to write important judgments will facilitate their work and also improve the quality of their judgments in important cases. I should think, Sir, that for these reasons my friend the hon. the Law Member will see his way to accept this amendment."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, when some time ago a question was put to the hon. the Law Member whether the Government would include this as a holiday, the reply was made that no representations in the matter were received. After this holiday was removed in the mufassal courts, we have honestly tried to see how it worked. The reasons that were stated by Mr. Rameswara Rao are reasons that are common to all officers including judicial officers whose lot it has been to work in the mufassal courts. It is very difficult, Sir, sometimes, to get court-fee stamps from the taluk offices on the penultimate Saturday, which is a holiday with them, but when the civil courts have to work. It is equally the experience of judicial officers, corroborated, I am sure, and will be corroborated perhaps by other vakil friends in this hon. House, that the judges do not find it

25th August 1925]

[Mr. P. Anjaaneyulu]

convenient for them to write their judgments in time and sometimes these judgments are delivered long after the arguments are over and perhaps after numbers of cases have been tried. The effect of the argument and even the freshness of the case in their minds are lost sight of and the judgments have therefore so much to suffer. For these reasons, Sir, I hope it will be found possible for the hon. the Law Member to comply with the request made by the mover."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I shall deal with these two questions separately. With regard to 'Maundy-Thurs-day' I recognize that it is the Thursday which precedes Easter Sunday and being also a particularly sacred institution, it will be hard to require the members belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion to attend courts and offices on that day. So, I am prepared to accept the amendment declaring that Maundy-Thursday should be treated as a sectional holiday for Roman Catholics. It will however be impossible, I think, having regard to the small number of Roman Catholic employees in offices to make it a general holiday.

" It was not without some reason that I waited to see what the general opinion of this hon. House was with regard to the other question, viz., the question of the penultimate Saturday. Hon. Members of this House would have realized what the history of this matter was. At present, the Government have memorials before them from practically all District Munsifs, and a number of Sub-Judges and District Judges, including very senior District Judges who have pointed out the practical difficulties undergone by them with reference to the enforcement of the penultimate Saturday as a working day. I may also say that the High Court has recommended this request of reverting to the old state of things for the consideration of the Government.

" It will be within the recollection of hon. Members of the House that this change was introduced on the recommendation of the Judicial Retrenchment Committee. While they were exploring various avenues for economy and retrenchment, the Judicial Retrenchment Committee came to the conclusion that an experiment might be made by declaring the penultimate Saturday as a working day. Government, before issuing orders, consulted the High Court, about 17 District Judges, a number of Sub-Judges and District Munsifs; and the bulk of judicial opinion was against the step that the Government took even then. But having regard to the consideration that weighed very strongly with the Government, we wanted to try the experiment of treating the penultimate Saturday as an ordinary working day. We find now that practically every one connected with the administration of civil justice is agreed that there should be a reversion to the old system. As one who has had some experience of law courts, I may say that I respectfully share that opinion and Government are perfectly prepared to accept the amendment moved by the hon. Member."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I only want to know if the vacation will be proportionately reduced "

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That is a matter which may be separately investigated."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I only want to draw attention to a little terminological inaccuracy. I want to know whether this holiday can be

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[25th August 1925]

declared as such under the Negotiable Instruments Act. I would omit if necessary, the words 'under the Negotiable Instruments Act.' I for one think that the words are superfluous."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The terminological inexactitude is not on my part, I am afraid. The point is this. Originally, the motion was that Maundy Thursday should be a general holiday and should be declared a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act. In supersession of that, an amendment was moved that it should be declared only as a sectional holiday for persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion. I take it that that is the position, unless I have misunderstood it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Now the resolution as amended will read thus :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that Maundy Thursday be recognized as a sectional holiday for Roman Catholics in the Judicial department and that the penultimate Saturday of every month be declared a general holiday for the Judicial department.'

"Will the Mover of the resolution please take note of that and tell me if he accepts the resolution in that form?"

Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ :—"I accept it."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I think we will have to say 'in the mufassal.'"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It will then read as follows :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that Maundy Thursday be recognized as sectional holiday for Roman Catholics in the Judicial department and that the penultimate Saturday of every month be declared a general holiday for the Judicial department in the mufassal.'"

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—"It is better to keep these two amendments separate, because some members may be willing to vote for the one and against the other. They may be put separately."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have no objection to put the two parts of the resolution separately if hon. Members desire it."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I have also no objection."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question before the House is :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that Maundy Thursday be recognized as a sectional holiday for Roman Catholics in the Judicial department.'"

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The next question before the House is :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the penultimate Saturday of every month be declared a general holiday for the Judicial department in the mufassal.'"

The motion was put and carried.

The President declared the whole motion as amended carried.

25th August 1925]

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN
THE PRESIDENCY

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Sir, the resolution that stands in my name runs as follows :—

‘ That this Council recommends to the Government that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to investigate the problem of general unemployment in the Presidency, to take evidence of witnesses and to report to Government six months from this date, suggesting, inter alia, remedial measures for diminishing unemployment.’

“ Sir, this question of unemployment is a growing economic and social problem confronting this Presidency and it has already assumed menacing dimensions and bids fair to grow bigger and bigger every day. Hon. Members will be aware that this is a phenomenon not peculiar to the conditions of this Presidency alone, but is in evidence in every other province, and has rightly received the serious attention of Government in other important provinces like Bengal. It is a problem which we in this Presidency in particular cannot afford to ignore in our own interests in so far as we want to try and put our House in order and find out the means for the alleviation of the sufferings caused, before the problem assumes unmanageable proportions.

“ Sir, it would seem almost paradoxical that with such a ridiculously low percentage of literacy in this country we should have begun to feel the menace of unemployment among the educated middle classes. It practically comes to this, that if things are allowed to drift as they do, the progress of education in this country will be impaired by a proportionate increase of unemployment, discontent and unrest. Apparently, the whole problem seems to be inseparably bound up with the larger problem of our educational system, a system originally intended to suit the conditions of the middle classes of the last century, but which has unfortunately been suffered to run on in the same antiquated lines, notwithstanding the rapid political, social and economic changes that have overtaken the country. Those in authority have been content to allow the system to drift and have applied themselves chiefly to the multiplication of colleges and universities. The result is that the country is every year flooded with a stream of stereotyped graduates who have staked their all and a period of 15 to 20 years of the best and the most impressionable years of their life in plodding through elaborate courses of study having no practical utility in life and having no direct relationship to the trade and commerce of their country and who in consequence flock into a few over-stocked professions, 90 per cent of them rushing to fill clerical jobs in Government offices. It is necessary not only to find out the number of the unemployed in the Presidency, but also to see under what age and what are the classes in which this unemployment particularly occurs. Hon. Members will not stand in need of being convinced of the stupendous magnitude of this problem. Hundreds of instances must have come to their notice in daily life. These youths who have received a high literary education have either been forced to live a discontented life in low-paid service or to keep idly at home considering themselves too dignified to take to farming or remaining unfit to follow any useful pursuit where some specialized knowledge is

[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

[25th August 1925]

indispensable. In this connexion, it is necessary for the committee to find out how many of these men could be employed by resuscitating the old cottage industries and how they can be made to take to agriculture which has been entirely neglected by them. The only difficulty in the way of some of these people taking up agriculture is that they would be driven to become landless tenants. It will be the duty of the committee to see how to induce these young men to follow the profession of agriculture and what incentives should be held out to them. These discontented men are a highly inflammable material having nothing to do and waiting only for a spark. Hundreds of youths of that stamp are scattered all over the country in a state of desperation and preparedness to drift into revolutionary politics to keep them going ahead with false notions of patriotism. The history of Bengal provides a very pertinent and convincing object lesson to us, and we would not be unwise in anticipating at the right time and prevent such things happening everywhere where the same conditions prevail. Now, Sir, that is the situation with which this Presidency is confronted, and in order that a speedy solution of it may be reached, it would be necessary not to enter into a thoroughgoing enquiry by a roving committee but to circumscribe the scope of the present enquiry to the educated middle classes in the city and, if necessary in a few districts in the mufassal. I have no doubt that the results of such an enquiry will be no less valuable in their adaptability to the conditions of the Presidency as a whole. It is needless to mention that the committee will have the benefit of the experience of committees in other provinces and the solutions they have arrived at. The present time seems to be highly propitious for such an enquiry, inasmuch as public opinion has been in recent times much engaged in the pursuit of economic problems of India following the lead of the Secretary of State for India supported by a coterie of University Professors and retired Indian Civilians. Among the suggestions for improving the present condition of the educated middle class, on which attention has so far centred, one is the feasibility of establishing agricultural colonies, educational colonies, employment bureaus, technical boards and so forth. It will be for the committee to recommend with due appreciation of the facilities and handicaps existing in this Presidency what methods would suit its peculiar local conditions. I hope hon. Members will have no objection to the time-limit mentioned in the resolution. It is particularly necessary to concentrate the scope of the inquiry within certain limits and avoid straying into an ambitious programme extending over two or three years as it was in the case of the Bengal Committee. The report of the committee will thus be due on the eve of the budget deliberations, and I hope the next financial year will begin with a serious attempt at the solution of this important problem. I now commend this resolution to the hon. Members for their unanimous acceptance."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I second the resolution."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"I support this resolution moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Menon. Sir, unemployment is a menace to this city and to this Presidency. The remedy should come both from the public and from the Government. It is not possible for the Government to supply employment to all those graduates that are manufactured

25th August 1925] [Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar]

every year from our University, over 1,500 of them. Not only that; we will have to find employment for the members of the depressed and other minority classes (Mr. R. Veerian: 'Hear, hear'), who cannot come to that standard of the graduates of the University. So, Sir, it is not possible for the Government to find out employment for all. The public should therefore be careful to see that all the graduates do not seek employment. For those that can afford to live without employment from the Government, it is better, as the hon. the Mover of the resolution said, that they direct their attention to agriculture and industry. Sir, the attractions of the prospects in Government service make many of those in well-to-do circumstances to accept Government appointments. They think that if they enter service on Rs. 35 to-day, in course of time they may rise to draw Rs. 3,000, or even Rs. 5,333-5-4 (laughter). Of course I do not want to make a reduction in the salaries of members in the Treasury Bench at present. At least it is better that the salary given to various high appointments is lowered down and the salary given to those poor clerks is raised a little. It is the pay of the higher appointments that induces them to accept Government service on low salaries. Another thing, Sir, I have to say to the Government is, that it is not proper on their part to retrench the various departments. In various matters I confess we have not done enough for this Presidency and the establishment we have is not enough if we are to improve the resources of this Presidency. So let us have the establishment we have and enlarge the scope of our work. Then we will not be retrenching. It is pitiable to see in Madras alone the reductions made in the Public Works Department and the Survey offices. The earning members of about 200 families are now without employment. Sir, supervisors drawing Rs. 150, after putting in a service of 20 or 25 years were asked to go home without any remuneration whatsoever, without any gratuity, without any pension. Imagine the circumstances especially of non-gazetted officers in Madras who cannot lay by anything for their after-life. They depend upon the Government and they think they are going to get pension and they do not save anything. There are some offices where there are temporary establishments and where people are employed temporarily for 20 or 30 years. Then after 30 years when a man has become old and cannot do any work he is simply asked to go home. That is what is being done in the Survey office.

"Then, Sir, in the various firms people after working for 20 or 30 years are asked to go home without any gratuity. Of course, there are some firms in Madras the employers of which take particular care of their employees. There are very many firms who do not do so. When I tabled a resolution that they should be taken care of, and that the Government should ask the various firms to make provision for their employees, the Government said that they had no jurisdiction over them. Sir, if the Government have jurisdiction over the mill-hands in the various mills of Madras, I ask whether the Government cannot have an Act passed to have control over the employees in the various firms. They are labourers too, and the Labour Commissioner ought to have powers of supervision over those poor people and see that they are not treated badly. It is better that the Government brings forward legislation by which the firms in Madras and other places in the Presidency are brought within its scope so as to safeguard the interests of the employees in those firms. Sir, those are the various ways by which unemployment is

[Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar]

[25th August 1925]

being increased year after year, and it is necessary to find effective remedies for diminishing unemployment. With these words, I support this resolution."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, when I saw the agenda paper and read the notice of this resolution, I felt that a very necessary step has been taken by the hon. Member of forcing discussion on a point which is of the utmost vital importance to the interests of this Presidency, nay, the interests of the whole of this country. But I am somewhat disappointed at the very narrow turn that he has given to the consideration of this question and at the fact that he has practically limited himself to the question of the unemployment of the literate class, the class that could be employed in Government service. There is nothing in the resolution to circumscribe the ambit of this proposition to that class alone, and I am not going to circumscribe myself to that limit. I do not think that the adaptation of the possibilities of Government service to our literate classes is a question of such supreme importance that we should have a special discussion in this Council on it, nor do I think, whatever the opinion of the Council may be, however anxious we may be to provide employment for these literate classes through Government agency, that we are in a position to say that the evil of unemployment could be adequately removed by such measures.

" We are aware, we must be aware, every one of us in this Council who has had anything to do with Government, of the amount of Government work that is available for employment and of the fact that the scope for such employment is very much limited. With the utmost possibilities of expanding the chances of Government employment and with the utmost possibilities of reconsidering the orders of retrenchment which have already been passed we must be aware that even the fringe of the question cannot be touched by trying to get more Government officials' posts for the literate classes.

" I am concerned with the non-literate classes, the illiterate masses who wait day after day and get no proper employment. I am concerned with the agricultural millions of this country who are employed for just three months in the year and who for the remaining nine months have no employment but are in a state of chronic unemployment. I am concerned with this class who call themselves the labouring class, who live precarious lives, who go about the market places in big cities and find, after all, that work is not coming their way. Go to any market place in the city of Madras, say Pursawalkam, Royapuram or Royapetta; you see numbers of these people sitting along the market places in dozens, in scores and in hundreds asking to be employed on daily wages, who after 10 o'clock when the possibilities of employment for the day are over have to wend their way to their homes possibly to half-starvation meal or complete starvation. That is the class which appeals to my imagination. That is the class for whom some employment should be found out.

" The question of unemployment is a new question so far as this country is concerned. But every one who has followed the recent political developments especially in Great Britain cannot but find that the question of unemployment is one of the most serious considerations of every Government. Governments have been shaken; parties have gone out of power; other parties have been

25th August 1925] [Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar]

installed, all on this question of unemployment. Time and again and especially during the last three elections in Great Britain the question of unemployment has been the sole plank in the electioneering fights. Labour has given place to Conservative; Conservatives may give place to Labour; all these because the question of unemployment has not been solved. Yet what is the position in England? Out of a population of nearly forty millions, of which the able-bodied will be very nearly thirty millions of people, it only a million and odd who are out of employment. Yet the question is considered so grave that no politician to-day in the front bench of either parties in the House of Commons, no person who has taken a deep and active interest in the politics of the country, dares set aside the question of unemployment and relegate it to the background. That is the main question. The whole speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the other day in introducing the budget was practically devoted to the question of unemployment, widows' pensions, health insurance, and everything that concerns the labourer or the working man and helps him to earn a living wage and stabilise his position.

"In this country this is the first occasion, so far as my memory goes when this question has been publicly taken up and when this question has come before the Council. As I said at the beginning of my speech I am glad that the hon. Member has for the first time brought this question prominently to the attention of the Council. Let us not deal merely with the literate class. I believe they can look after themselves. After all, they can get jobs—jobs through the Staff Selection Board, that excellent institution which has been thrice blessed by the Treasury Bench. They can seek posts through other means also. Some may get employment, all of them cannot.

"There is no Staff Selection Board for the labouring class. That excellent institution does not find a place so far as the unemployment of the agricultural or the labouring classes is concerned. Has the Government bestowed any attention on that subject? Has the Treasury Bench ever cared to solve the problem of millions of people in this Presidency who cannot earn a decent living wage? Without earning a living wage how can they get on from day to day and keep not only their souls and bodies together but those of their families also? I think the time is come when even a conservative Government—and Governments in our country are always conservative—like the bureaucracy in India must face this problem. They copy several things from England. They look upon England as their pattern, as their master and as their model and example. Here is a question which must be solved in the way in which it has been rightly solved in England. When one considers that on this question so much pother is being made in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords and when one considers that the greatest war problems and problems concerning the colonies and India pale into insignificance before a two-pence reduction of duty on sugar or a two-pence reduction of duty on some other commodity, one wonders how it is in this country this problem did not come to the fore? We talk of the punitive police; we talk of law and order; we exalt them to the skies. After all, law is intended to promote the convenience and comforts of public life. I have no quarrel with law; I have no quarrel with order. But I do venture to think that apart from the question of special police, punitive police, armed reserve police and of all other police which a fertile imagination can invent, a question like this

[Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar] [25th August 1925]

ought to be tackled by Members who have responsible places in the Government. I recognise that there are limitations to this Local Government, fettered as it is in some respects, in solving this problem. We have not got those hundreds of ways and means by which other peoples eke out their livelihood. We have not a mercantile marine and the ship-building yards. We have not got those avenues which are open to the fortunate people of Great Britain for going about and colonising in different places, unless the Andamans happens to be such an extremely fertile and attractive place as to send me and some of my friends for colonising in the islands. Take for example, Mr. President, a young man there, educated at their public schools, and see what avenues of employment are open to him. The Mercantile Marine employs hundreds of thousands of these people as engineers, first officers, as second officers, as doctors and in hundreds of different ways in the flotillas operating on behalf of the British Government. Then take the ship-building yards. How many engineers have been employed? Take the great factories; find out how many people have found employment and remember that the Government in England is not following the policy of *laissez faire* now. It is not following the policy of leave well alone.

“Now Sir, the other day when the coal-mines had to be closed and thousands had to be turned out of employment, the Government came to the help of the coal-miners temporarily—and I am not going to prove a bad prophet when I say that the help will have to be given permanently—and were prepared to give a subsidy to that particular industry and help the coal-miners so that the men employed could not be thrown out of employment. Such a suggestion has not been thought of either by our Local Governments or by those in the celestial heights. They do not think of these things. Therefore I do not expect much to come out of this resolution and the report which is to be published in six months; but a start has to be made; public opinion has to be roused and public opinion has to be concentrated and focussed on the consideration of this question. When men think in terms of Swaraj, in terms of self-government and in terms of those ideals which will be a panacea for all evils and when there are practical considerations and practical questions side by side, let us not lay the flattering unction to our souls that when Swaraj comes everything will be right in this place and that a new heaven on earth will be created. It will come and is bound to come. It is my hope and it is in that hope that every politician in this country lives. But apart from this question, apart from your concentration on or attention to these political ideals, a very legitimate and necessary thing to do is—I appeal not to the Government for I do not expect much from them, but I appeal to my hon. Friends who are politicians of all schools and on all sides of the House—to devote some little time to all such issues and also to these side aspects; and so far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to confess that these side issues have much more attraction for me than electioneering issues which may help you in winning your elections but which will not help to make your people more healthy, more contented and more prosperous. These are things on which we should concentrate our attention. These are facts which we have to try and solve apart from the question of having a deputation for more self-government and for more political advance which are necessary things. But let us at the same time, side by side with that activity, concentrate our thoughts on these things also. Let us put our heads together. How many of us know about a mercantile marine? How many of us know about the

25th August 1925] [Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar]

development of industries? If the Cotton Press Act is in the air, it is only one or two Members who are specially interested in it. If it is Tuticorin Port Trust Bill it is only a few Members who take interest in it. If it is the Cochin Port Trust Bill, one or two Members are put on the Select Committee and their interest begins and ends with seeing that a few Indians are put on the Port Trust Board.

"We have to go about; we have to learn from other countries. We have to see what other men in other countries are doing; we have got to learn if we are to get on in this world and try to understand how these problems are solved.

"There is no question of unemployment in France. France has been good enough to suggest to England that it can take over a portion of their unemployed and get them some employment. I may inform the House that in France there is no such thing as colour bar. In the mother-country of the British, that country to which we owe so much politically, economically and commercially, it is impossible for a coloured man to get employment. I have seen hundreds of coloured men of all places employed in France. Therefore I venture to ask my hon. Friend the mover of this resolution—whatever may be the fate of the resolution which may very easily be carried, and the Government may very easily put it into the waste paper basket—especially as he belongs to a commercial community, whether the time is not come when the community should take more interest in these affairs and not be interested simply in questions such as income-tax here or an extra super tax there, but to concentrate its attention on the problem of how the commerce of the country should be improved, how trade facilities should be provided, and what avenues are open. Dozens of people from other provinces are going about and I have seen them in almost every continental country, seen them earning their livelihood, seen them establishing their agencies and entering into direct commercial relationship. But the Madras South Indian Chamber of Commerce has yet to think of this question. I am not a commercial man and I do not want to enter a field where angels fear to tread. But I do venture to think that the time is come when men who are more fit and who have better capacity should bestow their attention on these matters and they should try and solve the question of unemployment. I cannot bring to bear any expert opinion on the consideration of this matter. It only strikes me that we have to think of these things seriously and try to find out what can be done for the improvement of the masses."

Mr R. VEERIAN:—"I wish to remain mute but as the problem is a very serious one, I cannot remain mute. Sir, this is certainly a grave problem. Everything in this world is very difficult to solve (laughter). It is so. Is it possible for us, if we are not going to solve this simple problem, to solve any other complicated problem? Sir, eminent statesmen have pronounced that there would be unrest in the country if the unemployment question is not solved or if taxes are raised. I find, Sir, that at present there is so much unrest in this country because this unemployment question stands at the top; and if the people are not coming forward and if the honest citizens are not coming forward to solve this problem, I want to ask whether it is not the duty of the State to come forward to solve this simple problem. Sir, in olden days, kings were able to provide work for men who were not employed. On account of unemployment, I find that a lot of persons are joining with

[Mr. R. Veerian]

[25th August 1925]

those who are against the activities of orderly Government. Don't we see that there is danger in not providing employment to those who are not employed.

"Well, Sir, as far as depressed classes are concerned, even punka-pulling work is not given. Owing to untouchability they are not provided even with that work. I have travelled in several districts. In the Salem district they have a separate agency, the Ceylon Agency. There I find that hundreds of coolies are being recruited to Ceylon on a pittance of 8 or 9 rupees. Therefore is it not the duty of Government to come forward and solve

this problem by appointing this committee? If they are not going to solve the problem in that way, I want to know in what other ways they are going to do it? It is not suggested here. It is simply suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar to consider this question very seriously. It would have been better, Sir, if he had suggested some other suitable method for solution of this problem and I would have admired him (laughter). In the absence of any such suggestion, his remarks are very deplorable."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar that the question of rural unemployment is even more urgent than the unemployment of the literate classes. The resolution, Sir, wants the whole question to be enquired into and a report to be submitted within six months from this date. If anything like the object contemplated in this resolution is to be achieved, I do not think, Sir, its operations can legitimately extend all over the Presidency. If anything useful is to be done, I think it can only be done by restricting our enquiry to a few select places and then after surveying the situation, arriving at some conclusions. With that object, we have tried to make the resolution more practicable and acceptable to the Government by inclusion of the words 'in one or two typical districts' after 'unemployment' and before 'in the Presidency'.

"Sir, this House may be aware that during the last one or two years, I have been trying to bring to the notice of the House the problem of unemployment in rural areas. For example, Sir, the number of those who are depending on agriculture is alarmingly on the increase, while that of those dependent on textile industries and other similar industries is also seriously on the decline. I brought the matter to the notice of the Development Minister and he promised a consideration of these questions. I do not know what progress he has made in this direction. The whole thing is this. India was formerly not only an agricultural country but also a manufacturing country. India was doing a great business in cloth. Owing to the policy which was pursued by the Government of the day, there has been a great decline, and almost an extinction of many of the industries like ship-building and iron manufactures. It is a very serious problem and requires serious attention, and I hope the Government will do something to tackle this question seriously and earnestly and try to do what they can to alleviate the difficulties connected with unemployment in the country.

"I have suggested, Sir, that instead of the enquiry being conducted all over the Presidency, it may be restricted to one or two typical districts, so that the question may be enquired into and a conclusion arrived at as early as possible."

25th August 1925]

Mr. A. CHIDAMABARA NADAR :—" I second the amendment."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" May I point out to the hon. the Mover, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar that in my speech I made it clear that the enquiry should be started from the city and if possible may be extended to a few districts in the mufassal, so that we may apply the experience in the city to the mufassal? But I cannot accept the amendment of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar 'in one or two typical districts', because the conditions probably in Bellary may not be applicable to Madura, Tinnevely or Trichinopoly, and what is prevailing in some districts may not be applicable to others. I shall leave it to the discretion of the Government to select a few districts—it may be half a dozen."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Sir, I think that it is quite unnecessary that there should be an amendment as suggested by my hon. Friend from Bellary, and I may also inform the House that the suggestion of my hon. Friend that it should be started in the city of Madras and extended gradually to other districts is also one that does not deserve to be accepted. Let it be remembered that this is a general question affecting the whole country, not merely this Presidency. It is not a new question at all, and it is incorrect to suppose that the public have not for some time past been seriously considering as to how this evil of unemployment could be remedied, if it can be remedied at all. Under these circumstances, the committee that is to be appointed must be one which should consider the situation in the whole Presidency and not confine itself to a few districts. Probably the mover of the amendment is under the impression that it is difficult to consider the question of general unemployment unless evidence is taken of witnesses in the manner suggested by him and that it is difficult to tour round all the 25 districts before coming to a conclusion. I do not think, Sir, that in matters of this description, such a sort of enquiry is possible. We know the usual method is to prepare a questionnaire and send it to the various officials and non-officials in the districts of the Presidency, and the information thus collected would be at the disposal of the committee to be appointed, and conclusions could then be arrived at.

" So far as the main question is concerned, while I agree with the hon. Member from Chingleput that the scope of the resolution is not to be limited within the narrow view of the question of unemployment of the literate classes, I must say at the same time that we cannot leave these classes out of account. We must consider the question of unemployment of both literate and illiterate of all classes of people. In a case of this description, I would request this House not to bring into it any question of political consideration. It is an economic question of unemployment. My hon. Friend from Chingleput pointed to the evils of unemployment, but he found it difficult to suggest practical remedies. In the nature of things it is difficult to suggest remedies at once. It is for that purpose a committee has been called for. So far as the Government are concerned, it must be admitted they have neglected this important duty. On various occasions, the attention of the Government has been drawn by interpellations put in this Chamber, but they have not themselves taken any definite lead in the matter. Among the remedies suggested, it is fairly well recognized that unless large engineering works or railway works or irrigation works are undertaken it will not provide employment for large

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [25th August 1925]

numbers of people who are out of employment. If really we can provide labour to a substantial extent to remedy the existing evil, it is only by the Government coming forward with large programmes of works. In this connexion, I am tempted to point out that however much Government may have shown anxiety in recent years for the development of irrigation works, they have not really appreciated the scope of the works that they have proposed to undertake. They have been thinking more and more of productive works, and calculating like shrewd merchants whether the works undertaken will repay or not a proper interest on the outlay. So long as you look at these big irrigation problems from that standpoint, it is very difficult for any large irrigation work to be undertaken. The question of undertaking one such big project has been before the public for several years; investigations have been made; it is estimated the whole thing will cost 7 lakhs and odd. Still unless they change their policy and undertake some works as protective works, independent of their paying or not paying the interest on the capital outlay, the question of unemployment among the cultivating classes cannot be solved in a satisfactory manner. I have mentioned this as one of the various reasons which may be taken into consideration in solving the problem. We have also seen that, in a number of cases, we think of starting industries and experiments are made, but finally we have not succeeded in pushing through the work as satisfactorily as possible. Unless we had a sort of industrial survey carried on in the whole Presidency, instead of starting one industry in one corner and another industry in another corner, I do not think we can make much headway in the matter of providing employment by means of such industrial concerns. It is only by measures like this we can provide employment for the classes not belonging to the literate classes. So far as the literate classes are concerned, the hon. the Mover has referred to it at considerable length. Even the Andra University Bill has provided for an employment bureau as an adjunct to the new University. It is a new departure and a welcome departure also, and it will be the duty of the University to take stock of the situation, to have the employment bureau attached to it and do all that it possibly can for the purpose of providing employment for those who get out of the portals of the University.

4-30 p.m. " Let us also realize that a solution of this problem will solve several of the political troubles which have grown in our midst. The question of unemployment is not one affecting one community only. It is a question which affects the Brahmans and the non-Brahmans, the Hindus and the Muhammadans, etc. It affects every one, because there are hundreds of thousands of people of every community and every class without employment all over the Province. Therefore this question has to be viewed from a very broad aspect and the responsibility for arriving at a proper solution of it is the primary concern of the State. It was suggested that the South Indian Chamber of Commerce could have done something in this direction. It is true, but it is equally the case with regard to various bodies and individuals. During the debate the hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, by implication, said that public men have not done anything in the matter. It is true also, but there are local authorities and numerous private individuals capable of doing much more than what they have done. I do not agree with the view that the Government cannot give much greater opportunities for providing employment. It is a question,

25th August 1925] [Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu]

according to my opinion for the Government in the first instance, and for the local authorities in their own way, to solve. I believe that sufficient attention has not been paid to this question of providing employment.

"Now, Sir, regarding the remedies, these may vary according to the circumstances of each individual body or body of persons. It is for that reason that I suggest that the appointment of a committee is absolutely essential. We have asked only for the usual appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials—a thing which I see the hon. Members on the Treasury Bench have freely been giving of late. I found in the old days more opposition to a suggestion such as that. Perhaps the present Members have been thinking that probably one of the easiest ways of satisfying the Honourable House is this. Probably so. I only gave my interpretation of it and I do not suggest that they have it in their minds. When I compare the attitude of the officials of former days with the readiness of the Members on the Treasury Bench now in acceding to the request for the appointment of a committee, I think it is only due to the fact that they believe that the easiest way of satisfying the hon. Members is by appointing a committee, leaving the decision in their own hands. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that in this case it is absolutely essential that we should appoint a committee as suggested in the resolution."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, with regard to this question I would like to say a few words. I am very much indebted to my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar for the practical manner in which he has spoken and pointed out the difficulties in the way of accepting this resolution. The Government do think, Sir, that something ought to be done in order to solve this problem of unemployment. But the question is, can the Government solve it? That is the whole difficulty. There are also one or two points that have to be remembered in this connexion and they are whether we should make an investigation throughout the Presidency or whether the investigation should be confined to a district or two as has been pointed out by my Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. Under these circumstances I may say that the Government do not intend to oppose this resolution. They would pay their earnest attention to the views expressed by the hon. Members on this question."

"Sir, unemployment can be classified under three heads: (1) agricultural or unskilled labour; (2) industrial or skilled labour; and (3) (as has been pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Menon) educated middle classes. In the Emigration and Migration report for 1924, the Commissioner of Labour explained that emigration to Ceylon from Tanjore and other districts was due to the fact that steady employment throughout the year was available on the estates in the colony, while in their own districts the labourers did not get continuous work. There was thus emigration of unskilled labour alone. Even with regard to this class of men, employment will be available in connexion with the Mettur project and other similar works and various harbour works now in progress. Sir, my Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar speaking on the resolution for the stoppage of emigration to Assam said:

'We all know that in our presidency, especially in the flooded areas there is dearth of labour. We know that industries are springing up in this Presidency and we want more men for the improvement of those industries. For all these purposes more labour is needed in this

[Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib] [25th August 1925]

Presidency alone. It is therefore submitted that in respect of agricultural and industrial labour the question of unemployment does not arise. Therefore, I do not know whether a committee will do any good in this direction. But as I have said I leave this problem in the hands of my hon. Colleagues and if the House comes to some conclusion, the Government will pay their earnest attention to it and do what they can to solve this problem."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"As one who had given notice of an amendment to this resolution, I may be permitted to say that when I gave notice of that I had in my mind a somewhat thorough enquiry, such as taking a census of the population and seeing how many of them really had enough to maintain themselves, how many were able to do so only partially, how their indebtedness had increased, etc. It was with that idea that I thought it would be well to restrict the enquiry to select districts. But if the hon. Mover of the proposition thinks that his purpose would be served better by leaving his motion as it is, I have no objection to withdraw my amendment."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, it has been pointed out that I have narrowed down the limits of the resolution; but what I had in mind was not a very ambitious programme. My ambition was to find out the extent of unemployment among the educated middle class men and by and by to ascertain the extent of unemployment in the rural areas. It is not only the literate classes that are unemployed but also the illiterate classes are unemployed. But there are also, among the unemployed, men who have got technical qualifications skilled and unskilled. It is the duty of this committee to find out how we can find employment for them. If we go into the question of rural unemployment we have to go into the question of the indebtedness of the agricultural and landless tenants. This is growing from year to year. In regard to this question we have to see what measures should be adopted in order to induce the educated young men to take to agriculture and what incentive should be offered to them.

"Then, Sir, there are only two measures which the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government have in their view. The hon. the Minister for Education has put forward a scheme to induce these young men to start elementary schools and settle down in villages. The hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government has got a scheme of rural medical relief to induce doctors to settle down in the villages. It should be our aim to find out how these measures could be improved so as to induce the educated young men to take to them. Of course if we want an ambitious programme we have got the programme of Captain Pettival of Calcutta. We should find out how the measures suggested by Captain Pettival could be adapted to our conditions and needs.

"It has been pointed out that the Indian Chamber of Commerce has not anything in the direction of preventing unemployment. But I may say that it is a question not only for the Indian Chamber of Commerce but for all public men and public bodies. It is the duty of every public man to find out means for alleviating the distress of the poor unemployed. In any case, unemployment is increasing and is becoming a menace, and the sooner we find some measures to relieve the situation, the better I think for all concerned."

25th August 1925]

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, I beg to withdraw my amendment.”

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The main motion was put and carried.

COMMITTEE ON THE WORKING OF THE RUSSELLKONDA SAW MILL.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ Sir, I beg to move the following resolution which stands in my name :—

‘ That this Council recommends to the Government that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to go into the questions of the prospects and working or otherwise of the saw mill at Russellkonda in the Ganjam district thoroughly and submit its report within three months for consideration of the Government and the Legislative Council to enable them to arrive at a final decision before the budget session for 1925-26.’

“ Sir, in commending this resolution to the sense of this Honourable House I would like to place certain facts before it, and, before doing so, I think I would do well to give a short history of the installation of the saw mill at Russellkonda. Sir, the scheme for the installation of a Saw Mill at Russellkonda was devised in the year 1919. The Government prepared a scheme and then sent an expert to the European countries to study the condition of saw mills in those countries. Afterwards they placed a demand in the budget for 1920-21. On my motion that demand was rejected by the Legislative Council, but it was restored by His Excellency the Governor. Sir, as I submitted to this Honourable House, the whole scheme was from the beginning an ill-devised one. Sir, it was thought that the saw mill would be begun with a building at a cost of Rs. 50,000, and the cost of installation would come to about 1½ lakhs. It was later found that the estimates had to be revised and the building for the saw mill cost more than Rs. 75,000. It was not all. Misfortunes still dogged its steps. The cost of installation which was at first thought would come to Rs. 1,43,000 eventually cost the Government about 2½ lakhs.

4-45 p.m. “ Then, Sir, Government entered into a contract with Messrs. Parry & Co., who were to manage the Saw Mill and the Company was given an initial amount of Rs. 40,000 to begin the work. Government on their part undertook to supply log timber at a rate to be fixed by the Chief Conservator of Forests. The best quality of timber possible and available were kept ready for the use of the Mill from 1920. In spite of the fact that the choicest timber was kept ready for the use of the Mill, the Mill authorities never lost any opportunity to reject as much as possible with the result that it brought a heavy loss to the Government on account of the logs being stamped ‘ rejected ’. These rejected logs had to be sold in auction at much lower rates than what was usually paid for timber of that quality. I do not know why the Government who undertook to supply log timber for the Mill fixed the rate at such a low figure as 4 annas per cubic foot. I would invite the attention of the House to the answer given to an interpellation by my hon. friend M. Sasibhushan Rath in which it was stated that Government incurred an expenditure of 5 annas per cubic foot in felling

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [25th August 1925]

and carting alone. If to this amount the seigniorage charges are added the rate would come to not less than 8 annas per cubic foot. If I am wrong, I wait to be corrected.

"The accounts of the concern were not brought under the commercial system till 1922. After that it was brought under that system and the Council had an opportunity of going through the reports. If we go through the profit and loss account we find that the concern has been showing a continuous deficit and bringing loss to the Government in spite of the fact that the saw mill was supplied with logs at much lower rate than what they would have fetched in the open market.

"I would not be justified in taking up the time of the House in referring to the detailed accounts of these audit reports. But I would draw the attention of this House to the important observations made by the Public Accounts Committee for 1923-24—page 16.

'The cost of extraction still remains considerably higher than the rate at which the wood extracted was sold to the mill and the Committee desire to emphasise the fact that, as the full cost of extraction of the wood in log is not recovered from the mill, the loss shown in the balance sheet does not represent the real loss on the working of the saw mill. The Committee therefore recommend that the full cost of extraction and transport should be ascertained and charged to the saw mill and that the profit or loss of the undertaking should be based upon the full cost so ascertained. The Committee further desire that a detailed examination should be made as to the future working and management of the enterprise and that the desirability or otherwise of the abandonment of the undertaking should be reported.'

"Unfortunately, Sir, Government thought that they had a comparatively large stock of logs in the Gumsur salwood forests. But from the report of Mr. Tireman for the year 1923-24 it is very clear that the expectations are falsified. I would refer hon. Members of this House to page 13 of the Report.

'Although the quality of logs cut during the last quarter improved considerably, their girth and, most particularly, their length left much to be desired, the average size of log being under ten cubic feet. Logs of such small cubic contents caused a considerable loss of time in conversion owing to the fact that so many of them had to be handled to make up a reasonable day's work.'

"Again at page 14 the same report says :

'As regards the size of logs, it is impossible to obtain large logs in any quantity and there is no getting away from the fact that the Gumsur forests contain little timber of the size for which the machinery was designed, while much of it is unsound.'

"Under these circumstances, I submit, Sir, that the scheme has been ill-devised. It has been causing a continuous loss to the general finances of the country. I earnestly implore the hon. the Home Member to accept the resolution, to go seriously into this question, and decide one way or the other."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"In seconding the resolution, Sir, I do not want to make any speech in view of the fact that I understand that the hon. the Home Member is going into the question. I only wish that the committee is appointed so that he will have the assistance of that body in coming to a conclusion in this matter. As I said once before, failure is writ large on the Russellkonda saw mill and it is better that it should be closed. Before closing it, it is necessary that the committee should be appointed so that all the facts and figures may be placed before it and they may see whether it is not time to close it."

25th August 1925]

* Mr. G. T. H. BRACKEN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Mover of the resolution has given the House a history of the saw mill. There is not much to quarrel with many points that he raised. But there are a few points with regard to which he is under a misapprehension and I think the House ought to know the real facts. The hon. the Mover of the resolution suggested that Messrs. Parry & Co. had liberty to reject the logs that were brought to the mills for their own purpose. I do not quite understand why he should think that Messrs. Parry & Co. want to reject anything. As a matter of fact the only logs that were rejected were those that were unsuitable for sawing.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ I never said that they purposely or willingly rejected the logs. All that I said was that it showed that the Gumsur forests were not producing the desired quality of timber.”

* Mr. G. T. H. BRACKEN :—“ The hon. the Mover of the resolution raised a point that the wood was supplied to Messrs. Parry & Co., at below cost price. That point was raised in the form of a question to the House and it has been explained more than once that the wood is not supplied to Messrs. Parry & Co. at all; it is supplied to the mill which is a Government concern. Messrs. Parry & Co. are not in the least interested in the price at which wood is supplied to the mill. The profit or loss in the transaction belongs to Government only. Messrs. Parry & Co. are remunerated by commissions on sales. That is the extent to which the company is interested in the profit or loss of the concern. The hon. the Mover of the resolution suggested that the loss on the mill has been continuous. Unfortunately the balance sheet for the last official year 1924-25 has not yet been placed before the House. As a matter of fact in that balance sheet the concern shows a profit of about Rs. 1,800. I do not however want to lay much stress on that point, because as the hon. Member pointed out the wood was supplied to the mills at a price which was below the cost of extraction and carting. That is perfectly true and this will affect the profit and loss. Government do not wish to conceal the fact that if the balance sheet is worked on that basis the small profit would turn into a small loss.

“ There is only one other point the hon. the Mover raised and that is that sufficient quantity of salwood is not available in the Gumsur forests. He read some extracts from the Chief Conservator's report. What the Chief Conservator said was that there was insufficient supply of logs for the kind of machinery that had been bought. The hon. Member pointed out that the machinery was very expensive. Practical experience has shown that the type of machinery bought was too large. But there is in the Gumsur forests a very large supply of sal timber and quite enough to keep the mill running or any mill going with a smaller type of machinery. I have nothing else to add except to say that the hon. the Home Member will inform the House as to how he proposes to deal with the resolution.”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir, with regard to this resolution I may say that my hon. Friend Mr. Moir and myself are going to inspect the mill in October or November. After doing so we are going to place the question of the future of the mill before the Forest Advisory Committee. We have already got a committee of this House and before that committee we are going to place the question and

[Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib] [25th August 1925]

the recommendations of the committee will be considered by the Government. In view of the fact that we are going to take action in the matter, I think the hon. the Mover of the resolution will withdraw his resolution."

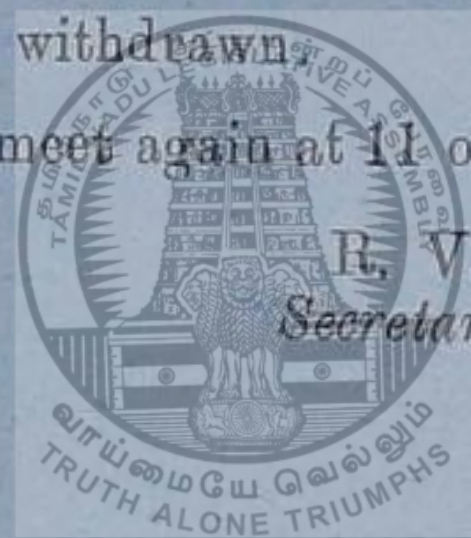
* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Sir, I understand that the contract with Messrs. Parry & Co. is terminated or is about to be terminated very shortly. Before the matter is finally settled by Government I do not think that Government will enter into any fresh contract and then raise the legal question that they should honour their contracts. The same issue was raised once before. I hope Government will not enter into any fresh agreement with Messrs. Parry & Co. or with any other person before finally settling the question very soon."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Of course that will be done."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" With the assurance given by the hon. the Home Member and with the hope that the two hon. Members of the Treasury Bench will go and see the concern and come to some conclusion very soon, I have very great pleasure in withdrawing the resolution."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.



R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 367 asked by Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 654 supra.]

From the Registrar, University of Madras, No. 4354, dated
the 7th May 1925.

With reference to your letter No. 693-C/25-1, dated the 14th March 1925, forwarding copies of a draft Bill providing for the establishment of a University for the Telugu districts, I am directed to inform you that the Bill was placed before the Senate at its meeting held on the 17th March 1925 and that that body has approved in principle the establishment of the proposed University.

25th August 1925]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 375 asked by Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 663 supra.]

List of members on the District Board, South Arcot.

Number and names of members.	Community to which each member belongs.	Elected or nominated.	Date of appointment or election.
M.R.Ry. K. Sitarama Reddiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., President, District Board, South Arcot.	Reddi ..	Elected President and ex-officio member.	26th February 1924.
1. „ V. J. Samu Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L., Vice-President, District Board.	Indian Christian.	Nominated.	31st July 1923.
2. <i>Vacant.</i>			
3. M.R.Ry. K. Venkatachala Padayachi Avargal.	Vannia ..	Nominated.	3rd June 1924.
4. „ G. Devanayagam Avargal	Adi-Dravida.	Do.	23rd September 1924.
5. „ D. M. Vrishabadosa Avargal	Avanar Jain ..	Do.	10th March 1923.
6. Rev. Father P. Verdure ..	European ..	Do.	23rd September 1924.
7. M.R.Ry A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal.	Chetti ..	Do.	8th August 1922.
8. „ Paul Pushpanadhan Avargal, B.A., B.L.	Protestant Christian.	Do.	23rd September 1924.
9. „ M. O. Muthukumara Avargal.	Pillai ..	Do.	8th August 1922.
10. „ T. M. Jambulinga Mudaliyar Avargal.	Senguntha ..	Do.	6th February 1923.
11. „ M. G. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar Avargal, President, Taluk Board, Vriddhachalam.	Vellala ..	Ex-officio	
12. „ S. Vadivelu Pillai Avargal, President, Taluk Board, Chidambaram.	Do. ..	Do.	
13. „ R. K. Venugopal Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Baliya	Do.	
14. „ K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar Avargal.	Reddi ..	Do.	
15. „ A. V. Srinivasulu Reddiyar Avargal.	Do. ..	Do.	
16. „ B. Batcha Reddi Garu alias Muthurama Reddi Garu.	Do. ..	Elected ..	16th June 1925.
17. „ P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi Avargal.	Vannia ..	Do. ..	Do.
18. „ P. M. Dandapani Nayudu Garu.	Kammavar.	Do. ..	Do.
19. „ N. A. Rajagopala Chettiyar Avargal.	Chetti ..	Do. ..	Do.
20. „ M. R. Sadasiva Reddiyar Avargal.	Reddi ..	Do. ..	23rd June 1925.
21. „ K. Vaidyanatha Mudaliyar Avargal.	Vellala ..	Do. ..	Do.
22. „ B. Varadarajulu Reddiyar Avargal.	Reddi ..	Do. ..	Do.
23. „ G. Ramachandra Reddiyar Avargal.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.

[25th August 1925]

List of members on the District Board, South Arcot—cont.

Number and names of members.				Community to which each member belongs.	Elected or nominated.	Date of appointment or election.
24.	M.R.Ry. T. Muthumalla Reddiyar	Reddi	..	Elleotol	..	23rd June 1925.
25.	„ V. Muniswami Mudaliyar	Kaikola	..	Do.	..	Do.
26.	„ K. Sambasiva Reddiyar Avargal.	Reddi	..	Do.	..	Do.
27.	„ N. P. Venkatakrisna Reddiyar	Do.	..	Do.	..	Do.
28.	„ M. Kunjithapathan Pillai	Vellala	..	Do.	..	Do.
29.	„ V. Pattuswami Sethuvarayar	Vannia	..	Do.	..	Do.
30.	„ V. Sundara Reddiyar Avargal ..	Reddi	..	Do.	..	Do.
31.	„ S. Swamikannu Padayachi	Vannia	..	Do.	..	Do.
32.	„ V. Arunachala Chettiayar	Chetti	..	Do.	..	Do.
33.	„ C. Dharmalinga Padayachi	Vannia	..	Do.	..	Do.
34.	„ Venkatarayalu Reddiyar	Reddi	..	Do.	..	Do.
35.	„ M. Chinnaswami Reddiyar	Do.	..	Do.	..	12th June 1923
36.	„ T. A. Tathachariar Avargal, P.A.	Brahman	..	Do.	..	21st July 1925
37.	„ T. P. Selamba Olayar Avargal.	Nathanar.	..	Do.	..	Do.
38.	„ E. A. Muthukumarappa Reddiyar	Reddi	..	Do.	..	Do.
39.	„ Rao Sahib Kulandaivelu Odayar	Malai	..	Do.	..	Do.
40.	„ S. Tyaga Pillai Avargal	Vellala	..	Do.	..	Do.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 380 asked by Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 666 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 610, Finance, dated 20th July 1925

READ—the following :—

Memorials from non-gazetted officers of the Revenue, Forest, Registration and other departments for an improvement of their pay and prospects on the lines of the revision sanctioned for the subordinates of the Postal department.

25th August 1925]

Order—Mis. No. 610, Finance, dated 20th July 1925

The memorialists should be informed that the Government are unable to accede to their requests for an improvement in their pay and prospects.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. B. BROWN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Revenue Department.
 „ Development Department.
 „ Law (Registration) Department.
 „ Law (Education) Department.
 Copy to other Departments of the Secretariat.
 „ the Board of Revenue (all Departments).
 „ the Chief Conservator of Forests.
 „ the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ the Inspector-General of Registration.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 383 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 667 supra.]

G.O. No. 214, Finance (Marine), dated 3rd April 1925.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 945, Revenue, dated 12th June 1923.
 G.O. No. 1647, dated 23rd October 1924.

Memorandum to the Collector of Malabar and South Kanara, No. 1066 D-2, dated 30th June 1924.

From the Collector of South Kanara, L. Dis. No. 6699/24, dated 24th July 1924.

From the Collector of Malabar, L. Dis. No. 6058/24, dated 28th July 1924.

Memorandum to the Presidency Port Officer, No. 1438 G/24-1, dated 28th October 1924.

From the Presidency Port Officer, No. 3021-Gl., dated 12th December 1924.

Order—No. 214, Finance (Marine), dated 3rd April 1925.

The Government direct that the coir accepted on the Laccadive and Amindivi islands under paragraph 1 (1) of G.O. No. 945, Revenue, dated 12th June 1923, and the rice purchased for distribution on the islands in exchange for coir be treated as Government stores for the purposes of fixing the amount of landing and shipping dues payable at the port of Mangalore. Dues should therefore be levied on these articles at one-third of the ordinary rates and are payable by Government.

2. No recovery must be made from the Mangalore Landing and Shipping fund in respect of any excess dues hitherto collected on these articles.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. B. BROWN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Presidency Port Officer.
 „ Accountant-General.
 „ Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
 Copy to the Revenue Department.

[25th August 1925]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 386 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 669 supra.]

Serial number and appointments.	Number registered.					Number selected by the Staff Selection Board.						Number appointed.							
	Non-Brahmans.	Mahammadans.	Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes and others.	Non-Brahmans.	Mahammadans.	Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes and others.	Non-Brahmans.	Mahammadans.	Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes and others.	
1. Sub-Inspector of Madras City Police.	155	53	126	28	18	3	10	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	
2. Probationary Sub-Registrars, upper grade.	88	22	99	13	1	..	4	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
3. Probationary Deputy Tahsildars.	107	22	100	25	3	15	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	
4. Clerical staff in Government offices in the City of Madras.	31	3	94	8	2	2	15	2	16	6	1	* 1	15	2	14	6	1	..	
5. Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police.	80	18	142	25	..	8	4	2	2	1	..	1	Appointments not made yet.					..	..
6. Clerks for the Compilation branch of the Finance Secretariat.	5	..	29	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
7. Probationary Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	125	14	154	41	2	5	8	4	4	2	..	2	4	1	1	1	..	1	

* Depressed class candidate joined Law College.

25th August 1925]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 389 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 674 supra.]

List of the names of the villages in the taluks in which the collection of the suspended revenue of fasli 1333 has been postponed to fasli 1335.

Villages.	Average estimated outturn.	Villages.	Average estimated outturn.
<i>Alur taluk.</i>			
	AS.		AS.
1. Hebbatam	7.2	15. Bevinahal	5.1
2. Joharapuram	7.0	16. Khajipuram	5.1
3. Bantanahal	7.0	17. Sidarhal	4.5
4. Kammanchadu	6.3	18. Honnur	4.1
5. Sirugapuram	7.0	19. Nagarakonivi	4.2
6. Kurukundi	7.8	20. Kotihal	4.1
7. Chakibanda	7.0	21. K. Sugur	4.4
8. Kokkarchedu	7.0	22. Saligamar	4.6
9. Chippigeri	7.0	23. Hirahal	4.4
10. Machanur	7.3	24. Mudiyanur	4.6
11. Chintakunta	5.5	25. Gazzihalli	4.7
12. Gummanum	5.8	26. Bandrahal	4.8
13. Nemakal	5.2	27. K. Balagal	4.5
14. Degalahal	5.5		
<i>Bellary taluk.</i>			
	AS.		AS.
1. Sanavasapuram	7.5	34. Patnasaragu	5.5
2. Daruru	8.0	35. Viravayi	5.5
3. Uttaruru	8.0	36. Chitlikinahal	5.5
4. Hagaluru	7.3	37. H. Virapuram	5.5
5. Uluru	6.2	38. Mashtigatta	5.5
6. H. Hoosahalli	6.8	39. Kueugoda	5.5
7. Karuru	5.2	40. Gamahalu	6.0
8. Kuriganuru	5.8	41. Sindigeri	5.5
9. H. Hadagalli	5.5	42. Bailuru	5.5
10. Basara'rodu	5.5	43. Dammuru Kaggallu	5.5
11. Goturu	5.5	44. Dammuru	5.5
12. Kallukutikinalu	5.5	45. Koluru	5.5
13. Masudipuram	5.5	46. Somasamudram	5.5
14. Banapuram	5.5	47. Vaddahatti	5.5
15. Vananuru	5.5	48. Badanahatti	5.5
16. Karichadu	5.5	49. Siddamanahalli	5.5
17. Sindavalem	5.5	50. Yelubanchi	5.5
18. Benikal	5.5	51. Timmapuram	5.5
19. Yerragudi	5.5	52. Kudatini	5.5
20. Moka	5.5	53. Venivirapur	5.5
21. Banadevanahalli	5.5	54. Yireingili	5.5
22. Karikallu	5.5	55. Handihalu	5.5
23. K. Virapuram	5.5	56. Chanahalu	5.5
24. Sidiginamal	5.5	57. Gudadur	5.5
25. Chaganuru	5.5	58. Koilgundi	5.5
26. Paramadevanahalli	5.5	59. Aladahalli	5.5
27. Minahalli	5.5	60. Homnahalli	5.5
28. Joladarsi	5.5	61. Balagallu	5.5
29. Chellagurji	5.5	62. Mundugi	5.5
30. Rayapuram	5.5	63. Haragandona	5.5
31. Nalludi	5.5	64. Janikunta	5.5
32. Yeminiganum	5.5	65. Kappagallu	6.0
33. Guttiganum	5.5	66. Jubibanchi	6.0

(a) One-half of suspended revenue of fasli 1333 to be collected and collection of the other half postponed to fasli 1335.

(b) Collection of suspended revenue of fasli 1333 postponed to fasli 1335.

(c) One-half of suspended revenue of fasli 1333 remitted and collection of the other half postponed to fasli 1335.

[25th August 1925]

List of the names of the villages in the taluks in which the collection of the suspended revenue of fasli 1333 has been postponed to fasli 1335—cont.

Villages.	Average estimated outturn.	Villages.	Average estimated outturn.
<i>Bellary taluk—cont.</i>			
	AS.		AS.
67. B. Ghonahallu	5.5	82. Sidaragadda	5.5
68. Andrahala	5.5	83. Bellary	5.5
69. Bisalahalli	5.5	84. Gedahalu	5.5
70. Haddinagundi	5.5	85. Tagginabudihalu	5.5
71. Bevinahalli	5.5	86. Amarapuram	5.5
72. Sankarabanda	5.5	87. Kakkabevinahalli	5.5
73. Bobbakunta	5.5	88. Halakundi	5.5
74. Ibrabampuram	5.5	89. Patrabudihalu	5.5
75. Sirivanam	5.5	90. Tolamamidi	5.5
76. Sanganakallu	5.5	91. Yettinabudihalu	5.5
77. Kolagallu	5.5	92. Chandur	5.5
78. Asundi	5.5	93. Kammarchadu	5.5
79. Mincheri	5.5	94. Budigappa	4.9
80. Sanjivirayani Kota	5.5	95. Motasuguur	5.0
81. Burranayakannahalli	5.5		
	AS. P.		AS. P.
1. Hulikera	6 to 8	11. Meenahalli	5 10
2. Kalakurthi	4 to 6	12. Garudachadu	6 1
3. N. Hanumapuram	7 3	13. Thumbiganur	6 1
4. Sollapur	7 0	14. Malyam	5 11
5. Pulakurthi	6 9	15. Sowkuntla	6 1
6. Elangi	6 4	16. Ramapur	5 6
7. Udegolam	6 4	17. Haresanrudram	6 1
8. Biahmasamudram	6 4	18. Kanakanahal	5 8
9. Bidurukunta	5 10	19. Rakatla	3 6
10. Vyasapur	6 2		

(a) One-half of suspended revenue of fasli 1333 to be collected and collection of the other half postponed to fasli 1335.

(b) Collection of suspended revenue of fasli 1333 postponed to fasli 1335.

(c) One-half of suspended revenue of fasli 1333 remitted and collection of the other half postponed to fasli 1335.

25th August 1925]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 391 asked by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 675 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 504, Public, dated 27th June 1923.

The Government sanction the payment to the Government servants named in the annexure to these proceedings of the amounts specified against their names as compensation for loss of property during the Mappilla rebellion.

The expenditure amounting to Rs. 42,811-12-2 will be met from the provision of Rs. 1,51,600 made under 47-D. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1923-24.

(By order of the Governor in Council)



E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Accountant-General.
 „ Finance Department.
 „ Inspector-General of Police.
 „ „ Registration.
 „ Chief Conservator of Forests.
 „ Director of Survey.
 „ Surgeon-General.
 „ Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Separate Revenue)
 „ District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar.
 „ Collector of Malabar.
 Copy to the Revenue Department.
 „ Public Works Department.
 „ Development Department.
 „ Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.
 „ Law Department.

[Annexure.]

[25th August 1925]

ANNEXURE.

Police Department (Malabar).

Name and designation.	Amount. RS. A. P.	Number.	Name and designation.	Amount. RS. A. P.
Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police ..	120 0 0	1325	Chathu Nayar, P.C. ..	6 9 0
M.R.Ry. M. Narayana Menon, Inspector ..	511 2 9	940	Cherukutti Nayar ..	7 15 6
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Neelakantan Nayar, Inspector ..	2,113 8 0	189	Rarichan ..	10 14 0
T. A. Sumner, Sergeant ..	32 8 0	963	Krishnan ..	7 11 0
A. J. Bailey ..	30 10 6	58	Chekku ..	6 15 9
V. Krishnan, Sub-Inspector ..	420 14 0	1063	Ahmad ..	10 6 6
K. Ahmad Kutti, Sub-Inspector ..	24 12 0	1016	Ramunni Nayar ..	7 8 9
V. P. Karunakara Menon, Sub-Inspector ..	582 2 0	251	Kunbi Raman ..	21 14 0
A. C. Govindan Nambiyar, Sub-Inspector ..	1,130 4 0	328	Narayanan Nayar, H.C. ..	10 5 0
T. Madhavan Nayar, Sub-Inspector ..	1,033 12 0	256	Choyi Kutti, P.C. ..	13 2 0
C. Achutha Warriar, Sub-Inspector ..	526 8 0	98	Ahmad ..	6 7 6
T. Venkiteswara Ayyar, Sub-Inspector ..	534 7 6	1219	Shaikh Ahmad ..	10 8 0
K. Karunakara Nayar, Sub-Inspector ..	859 0 0	692	Kuttan Nayar ..	9 3 0
Number.		1166	Krishnan Nayar ..	9 12 9
830 Kalanthan, P.C. ..	35 10 6	705	Rairu Nambiyar ..	10 1 0
212 Madhavan Nayar ..	6 12 0	1051	Narayanan Nayar ..	10 8 0
119 Govindan Nayar ..	251 2 6	503	Govindan Nayar ..	5 15 0
1136 Mammad ..	5 11 6	81	Gopalan Nayar ..	7 8 6
258 Narayanan Nayar ..	14 10 0	885	Krishnan Eradi ..	9 9 0
145 Ahmad ..	8 2 6	291	Ambu ..	13 5 0
402 Appu ..	15 0 0	1256	Anandan ..	16 8 0
1205 Unnian ..	6 7 8	723	Raman Ambalavasi ..	9 1 6
612 Unni Kurup ..	10 11 9	804	Konthunni Nayar ..	11 13 0
414 Muthu ..	6 10 11	45	Krishna Panikkar ..	13 8 0
53 Velayuthan Nayar ..	6 7 6	1063	Achuthan Nayar ..	14 7 0
995 Raman Nambiyar ..	8 8 2	672	Sanku Nayar, H.C. ..	36 0 0
37 Narayanan Nayar ..	16 0 6	507	Velu Panikkar, P.C. ..	8 7 0
239 K. Mammad ..	9 3 0	832	Rappu, H.C. ..	29 10 6
739 Narayanan Nayar ..	4 15 6	284	Chanda Nayar, P.C. ..	15 4 0
624 Kunhi Moideen ..	8 13 0	363	Munnan ..	11 7 0
219 Achuthan Nayar ..	9 15 5	271	Narayanan Nayar ..	14 7 0
1046 Krishnan Nayar ..	9 10 6	87	Kunhamad ..	10 14 0
609 Kitta ..	5 0 0	463	Mammad ..	7 9 6
247 Kumaran ..	11 1 0	1296	Kunhi Moideen ..	13 6 0
92 Kunhamad ..	5 11 11	499	Raru Nayar ..	7 14 0
1054 Raman Nayar ..	17 11 6	799	Cherukoman Eradi ..	7 0 0
257 Raman Nayar ..	12 9 0	1146	Chakkappan ..	11 14 0
1357 Rama Kurup ..	12 4 0	870	Ramotti ..	13 8 0
490 Krishnan Nayar ..	6 6 9	1027	Chathu Nayar ..	5 14 0
525 Rozario ..	8 14 6	62	Narayanan Nayar ..	7 8 0
775 Achuthan Nayar ..	8 6 8	6	Sankaran Nayar ..	8 13 0
1232 Ramunni Nayar ..	7 11 9	1302	Koyakutti ..	2 1 0
1079 Kunhamad ..	6 9 9	1106	Ukkappan Nambiyar, P.C. ..	7 14 0
690 Hydross ..	14 4 0	1265	Karunakara Menon, P.C. ..	8 8 0
1089 Rama Kurup ..	17 13 5	738	Kunhi Kuttan ..	11 6 0
155 Ambu Menon ..	10 1 3	1031	Narayanan Nayar ..	9 14 0
1064 Ahmad Kutti ..	15 9 0	164	Karunakaran Nayar ..	7 11 6
411 Mannan ..	12 1 6	631	Govindan Nayar, H.C. ..	27 14 0
596 Ithuvan ..	5 15 8	543	Kumaran Adioti, P.C. ..	7 0 0
585 Krishna Kurup ..	10 7 3	837	Kunhunni Nayar ..	10 0 0
479 Govindan Nayar ..	10 3 6	366	Chathu Nayar ..	9 4 6
1132 Perachan ..	8 12 0	594	Krishnan Nayar ..	14 4 6
1198 Sankunni Nayar ..	7 6 0	703	Anantan Nayar ..	15 14 0
		51	Gopalan Nayar ..	13 1 0
		823	Chathu Nayar ..	5 13 0
		795	Achutha Kurup ..	11 8 6
		757	Chandukutti Kurup ..	7 12 6
		230	Arumugam ..	5 3 3
		44	Kunhambu ..	25 13 3
		105	Raghavan Nayar ..	6 15 0
		841	Appu Nayar, H.C. ..	10 6 6

25th August 1925]

POLICE—cont.

Number.	Name and designation.	Amount.	Number.	Name and designation.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
962	Muhammad Khan, H. C.	32 6 3	555	Kunharmu, P.C. ..	2 4 0
50	Alavi, P.C. ..	8 3 3	126	Madhavan Nayar	2 1 0
1271	Kunhi Koru	13 5 0	1041	Kunhi Marakkar	5 10 0
120	Imbichi Nayadi	5 10 0	107	Makku	4 7 3
1049	Kelappan Nayar	13 12 6	1360	Kunhamad	6 3 0
1192	Easwara Moosad	7 11 0	298	Raman Nayar	1 10 3
1034	Raman Nayar	7 8 0	791	Govindan Nayar	0 6 0
1220	Kuttan Nayar	9 0 0	1020	Narayanan Nayar	1 15 0
233	Achuthan Menon	5 4 0	915	Pokku	3 2 8
1059	Velandy	9 1 6	785	Ahmad	2 4 2
533	Ramunni Nayar	7 11 0	154	Sankunni Nayar	2 10 6
546	Krishnan Kutti Nayar	8 7 9	888	Johnson	3 8 3
1070	Karunakaran Nayar	7 14 9	1050	Moideen	4 1 3
504	Alavi	7 4 3	901	Marakkar	0 15 0
237	Kunhi Raman	7 2 6	1294	Alavi	5 8 6
57	Ahmad Kutti	6 6 0	859	Moideen Kutti	6 3 0
125	Abdulla	7 15 6	1076	Padmanabhan Nayar	6 3 0
670	Ali	5 4 0	35	Gopalan Nayar, P.C. ..	4 2 5
262	Ahmad Kutti	7 12 6	898	Narayana Panikkar	4 3 0
729	Muhammad Kunhi	11 14 6	498	Govindan Nayar, P.C. ..	3 9 9
591	Achuthan Nayar	14 13 9	551	Sekharan Nayar	2 10 0
1170	Appu Nayar	11 14 6	1307	Govindan Nayar	4 5 0
181	Thama	16 9 6	1130	Achuthan Nayar	3 10 6
1143	Saidali	7 5 0	1243	Velayudhan Nayar	2 15 0
136	Raghavan Nayar	17 10 0	839	Krishna Menon	3 3 0
193	Krishnan Nayar	7 5 0	1350	Thama	87 0 0
1042	Sankaran	7 6 6	194	Madhavan	1 6 6
440	Saidu, H.C.	34 10 6	17	Damodaran Nayar, H.C.	12 8 3
1066	Athan, P.C.	6 6 0	1131	Madhavan Nayar, P.C. ..	14 10 6
917	Krishnan Nayar, H.C.	16 10 6	699	Sankaran	69 9 0
147	Narayana Menon, P.C. ..	6 3 6	255	Moyan Kutti	6 0 0
450	Alavi	5 12 0	272	Karunakaran Nayar, H.C.	128 13 0
310	Rama Kurup	14 10 9	392	Cherukutti Nayar, P.C. ..	56 13 0
1320	Gopalan	12 8 3	1155	Narayanan Nayar	16 2 0
816	Kuttan Nayar	38 4 0	1116	Narayanan Nayar, H.C. ..	28 2 0
1331	Odonan Nayar	4 15 9	1030	Narayanan Nayar, P.C. ..	23 0 0
1141	Narayanan Nayar	9 14 3	822	Raman Nayar	23 0 0
73	Raman Nayar	8 3 6	421	Gopalan Nayar	53 5 0
1039	Krishnan Nayar	14 0 0	1135	Sankuni Nayar	33 0 0
60	Narayanan Nayar, H.C.	70 11 0	1177	Kunhi Koru	42 0 0
593	Eroman Nayar, P.C. ..	69 12 6	823	Krishnan Nayar, H.C. ..	403 10 0
815	Ramunni Pillai	59 7 0	1167	Govindan Nayar, P.C. ..	20 4 0
842	Achuthan	120 0 0	1160	Raman Nayar	96 9 0
722	Alu	77 4 0	982	Ramunni Nayar	48 5 0
936	Krishnan Nayar	54 12 0	69	Sekharan Nayar	55 3 0
103	Koru	2 14 6	1344	Raman	99 12 0
243	Sankunni Panikkar	6 13 6	1122	Pokkan	336 10 0
726	Krishnan Nayar	54 12 0	36	Achuthan Nayar	89 0 0
759	Ambu Ezhuthassan	94 8 0	158	Raman Nayar, H.C.	538 5 0
1093	Kutti Krishna Menon	25 14 0	408	Kandra Nayar, P.C. ..	108 5 0
811	Chandu Kutti Nayar	18 15 0	878	Cheriyomana Nayar, P.C.	155 4 0
47	Sankaran Nayar	26 0 0	561	Govindan Nayar, H.C. ..	163 9 0
801	Sankunni Nayar	10 8 0	317	Raman Ezhuthassan, P.C.	81 9 0
244	Saidali	1 12 0	83	Kesavan Nayar, H.C. ..	180 0 0
156	Koya	7 12 0	135	Raghavan Nayar	87 5 6
680	Alivi	1 12 6	80	Kunhi Kannan Nayar, H.C. ..	16 8 0
1246	Sankunni Nayar	4 3 6	1236	Madhava Menon, H.C. ..	7 10 0
1316	Kunju Nayar	3 10 6	38	Krishnan Nayar	29 3 0
629	Narayana Panikkar	4 8 0	493	Krishna Menon, P.C. ..	17 0 0
736	Rairu	1 14 0	828	Kunhambu	40 14 0
1338	Gopalan Nayar	1 7 3	75	Narayanan Nayar	6 12 0
			948	Krishnan Nayar	7 5 0
			856	Velu Nayar	50 11 6

[25th August 1925]

POLICE—cont.

Number.	Name and designation.	Amount.	Number.	Name and designation.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
710	Sankaran Nayar, P.C. ..	73 13 0	300	Raman Nayar, P.C. ..	42 0 0
887	Raman Nayar ..	72 3 0	33	Achuthan Nayar ..	16 7 3
240	Vythianathan ..	30 12 0	500	Govindan Nayar ..	52 1 6
1060	Ramunni Nayar ..	135 4 0	1327	Karunakara	
1313	Kandapan Nayar ..	144 0 0		Menon ..	24 12 0
394	Achuthan Ambalavasi		388	Kunju Nayar ..	57 12 0
	P.C. ..	9 3 0	1196	Sekharan Nayar ..	30 0 0
22	Krishnan Nayar, P.C. ..	11 3 0	1090	Raman Nayar ..	36 0 0
1322	Krishna Poduval ..	17 11 0	1075	Krishna Kurup ..	68 14 9
448	Krishnan ..	18 3 0	280	Moideen ..	32 8 0
486	Chandapan Nayar ..	29 13 0	564	Marakkar Haji ..	20 4 0
1257	Achuthan Nayar ..	57 9 0	505	Assan ..	18 0 0
517	Moideen ..	57 2 0	897	Moideen Haji ..	19 11 0
933	Gopalan ..	35 0 0	209	Kannan Amba-	
809	Kesava Menon ..	26 5 6		lavasi ..	37 3 0
1207	Kunhi Raman ..	37 8 0	789	Raru Nayar ..	44 11 6
947	Chami Pillai ..	22 2 0	611	Ahmad ..	21 4 6
779	Krishnan Nayar ..	31 11 0	510	Koran ..	18 7 9
1291	Velu Nayar, H.C. ..	30 11 0	279	Raman Nayar ..	125 15 0
231	Krishnan Nayar, P.C. ..	42 8 0	391	Damodaran Nayar, H.C. ..	549 1 0
313	Raghavan Nambiyar,		346	Krishna Kurup, P.C. ..	225 11 0
	P.C. ..	21 4 0	296	Achuthan Nayar, H.C. ..	28 1 0
1096	Sankunni Nayar, P.C. ..	43 9 9	144	Achuthan Nambiyar, P.C. ..	40 14 9
582	Theyyuni Nayar ..	8 13 0	2151	Sankaran Vydier ..	30 1 6
71	Madhavan Nayar ..	18 3 0	271	Konhalan ..	23 4 0
627	Govinda Ezhuthassan,		1001	Krishnan Nayar ..	35 12 6
	H.C. ..	18 0 9	1351	Narayanan Nayar ..	117 15 0
370	Sankunni Pannikkar, P.C. ..	8 11 6	1036	Balakrishna Menon ..	25 14 0
949	Govindan Nayar ..	74 7 6	595	Kelappan Nayar ..	4 2 9
782	Krishna Kurup ..	64 15 6	1241	Unneri ..	6 3 9
444	Narayanan Nayar ..	111 5 6	347	Madhavan Nayar ..	7 2 0
1155	Narayanan Nayar ..	23 24 6	555	Velu Kutti ..	35 4 9
638	Bava ..	38 0 0	269	Narayanan Nayar, H.C. ..	7 0 0
211	Govindan ..	38 14 0	1126	Koru Kutti Nayar, P.C. ..	38 12 0
788	Chandukutti ..	22 14 0	384	Rama Kurup, P.C. ..	39 15 0
403	Kunhi Ahmad ..	17 7 0	621	Kutti Krishnan Nayar,	
552	Imbichutti ..	42 9 0		P.C. ..	111 12 9
1175	Govindan Atiyoti ..	40 6 6	143	Kunhan Nayar, P.C. ..	75 5 6
198	Govindan Nayar ..	21 8 0	121	Krishnan Ambalavasi	
104	Kunhi Krishnan			P.C. ..	46 11 0
	Nayar ..	33 3 7	20	Madhavan Nayar, P.C. ..	67 10 0
574	Krishnan Nayar ..	18 1 0	664	Achuthan Nayar ..	26 9 0
1061	Sankunni Nayar, H.C. ..	78 6 0	454	Gopala Menon ..	55 2 0
418	Raman Nayar, P.C. ..	31 13 3	217	Kunhunni Nayar ..	79 15 6
160	Govindan Nayar ..	49 5 0	930	Krishna Panikkar ..	13 8 0
1389	Achuthan Nayar ..	78 5 0	234	Raman Kutti Nayar,	
649	Kannan Kutti ..	75 6 0		P.C. ..	11 0 0
586	Saidali Kutti ..	33 4 6	1333	Karunakaran Nayar, P.C. ..	31 13 0
709	Govindan Nayar ..	7 2 0	427	Krishna Kurup, P.C. ..	40 5 0
660	Rammunni Nayar ..	368 12 9	987	Appukutti Nayar, H.C. ..	96 1 6
158	Ramunni Nayar ..	109 7 9	831	Sankaran Nayar ..	125 7 0
918	Moidu ..	36 9 3	855	Karunakaran Ambalavasi,	
874	Krishnan ..	122 8 0		H.C. ..	99 7 0
59	Krishnan Nayar ..	217 8 6	1229	Koru Nayar, H.C. ..	118 8 6
242	Gopalan Nayar ..	36 4 6		V. Achutha Menon, Sub-	
462	Raman Nayar ..	154 5 0		Inspector ..	224 14 6
652	Sankunni Kurup ..	85 3 0	873	Raman Moothan, P.C. ..	18 12 0
1149	Narayanan		961	Kelu Nayar, P.C. ..	35 13 0
	Nayar ..	134 5 0	827	Govindan Adiyoti, Ag.	
1268	Sankaran Nayar ..	32 10 0		H.C. ..	15 4 6
100	Kundu ..	271 2 0	400	Gopalan Nayar, P.C. ..	22 8 0
958	Eman Nayar ..	199 8 0	113	Kunju Nayar ..	60 15 0
711	Krishnan Nayar ..	54 3 0		Pathumakutti Amma,	
4	Changarn, H.C. ..	80 13 0		wife of late H.C. 183 ..	307 3 9
1001	Sankaran Nayar, P.C. ..	27 7 6	853	E. Moideen, P.C. ..	30 0 0
407	Raman Nambiyar ..	201 12 0	163	Avar ..	120 0 0

25th August 1925]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 391 asked by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 675 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 504, Public, dated 27th June 1923.

The Government sanction the payment to the Government servants named in the annexure to these proceedings of the amounts specified against their names as compensation for loss of property during the Mappilla rebellion.

The expenditure amounting to Rs. 42,811-12-2 will be met from the provision of Rs. 1,51,600 made under 47-D. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1923-24.

(By order of the Governor in Council)



E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Accountant-General.
 „ Finance Department.
 „ Inspector-General of Police.
 „ „ Registration.
 „ Chief Conservator of Forests.
 „ Director of Survey.
 „ Surgeon-General.
 „ Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Separate Revenue)
 „ District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar.
 „ Collector of Malabar.
 Copy to the Revenue Department.
 „ Public Works Department.
 „ Development Department.
 „ Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.
 „ Law Department.

[Annexure.]

[25th August 1925]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation.	Amount.
		RS.
M.R.Ry. K. Kunhi Krishnan	Tahsildar, Walluvanad	600
Nayar.		
P. V. Venkateswara Ayyar	Revenue Inspector, Mar narghat	110
K. Vasudevan Nayar	Do. Wandur	100
T. Gopalan Nayar	Head clerk, Taluk office, Walluvanad	35
V. Krishna Menon	Clerk, Taluk office, Ernad	80
C. Perumal Pillai	Do. Walluvanad	20
K. Raman Nayar	Clerk, Divisional office, Malappuram	120
P. Cheriakan Nayar	Peon, Taluk office, Walluvanad	25
K. Sankunni Nayar	Do. do.	20
P. Kasim Khan	Do. do.	20
K. Velu Kutti	Do. Manjeri	40
Total for Revenue Department ..		1,170

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation	Amount.
		RS.
Mr. G. C. Robinson	Late District Forest officer, Nilambur	65½
Mr. J. S. Rowland	Range officer, Nilambur	3,000
M.R.Ry. K. Raghavan	Do. Kannothe	1,500
C. Vasu	Assistant Range officer, Nilambur	1,200
C. N. Krishna Ayyar	Head clerk, District Forest office, Nilambur.	8½
C. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar	Camp clerk, District Forest office, Nilambur.	40
N. A. Govindan Nayar	Clerk, Nilambur Range office	250
N. Govindan Pillai	Clerk, Nedungayam Range office	250
K. Narayanan Nayar	Clerk, District Forest office, Nilambur	70
P. V. Gopalan Nayar	Do. do.	60
P. Sankaran Nayar	Checking officer, Mundayathodu Mukku	1,500
K. E. John	Do. Pandikad Bridge	300
A. P. Krishnan	Typist, District Forest office, Nilambur	200
K. P. Raman Nayar	Draftsman, District Forest office, Nilambur.	150
A. S. Kaliyanarama Ayyar	Forester, Chaliyam	120
A. Kunhappan	Do. Nilambur	125
P. Narayana Menon	Do. do.	100
A. Govinda Menon	Do. do.	55
K. Koru	Do. do.	25
K. Kesavan Nayar	Do. Amarampalem	250
K. Nann Pattar	Do. Nilambur	50
N. Kunhunni Nayar	Do. do.	75
M. Kanari	Do. Amarampalem	150
A. Chami	Do. do.	20
V. Venkatrama Ayyar	Do. do.	75
V. Mahadeva Ayyar	Do. Dhoni	225
K. Ayamad	Forest Guard, Nilambur	160
Raghavan Nayar	Do. do.	25
P. Velayudhan Nayar	Do. do.	20
A. K. Unneeri	Do. do.	40
P. Vela	Do. do.	20
K. Velayudhan Nayar	Do. Amarampalem	30
P. Raman Nayar	Do. do.	20
O. Narayanan Nayar	Do. do.	15
P. Choyi	Do. do.	20
N. Rama Panikkar	Do. do.	45
K. Ramunni Nayar	Do. do.	25
A. Velu Nayar	Do. do.	30
Chathu	Do. do.	20
K. Gopalan	Do. do.	25
K. Chandu	Do. do.	15
P. Gopalan Nayar	Do. Nedungayam	60
Ayyappan	Maistri, Nilambur	20

25th August 1925]

FOREST DEPARTMENT—cont.

Name.	Designation.	Amount.
K. Velu	Maistri, Nilambur	Rs. 20
M. Gopalan Nayar	Do. do.	25
C. Krishnan Nayar	Do. Amarampalem	25
Muhammad Hussain	Elephant Jamadar, Nilambur	30
N. Gopala Panikkar	Thana watcher, Pandikad	30
K. Krishnan	Peon, District Forest office	90
Madhavan Nayar	Do. do.	20
C. Mammutti	Do. do.	225
K. Sami	Do. do.	20
Total for Forest Department ..		10,934

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation.	Amount.
T. K. Kelappan	Postmaster, Tirurangadi	Rs. 210
O. Kunhamed	Do. Kottakal	300
P. Mukundan	Do. Parappanangadi	400
S. N. Sankara Ayyar	Branch Postmaster and Vendor, Wandur	200
M. Peter	Branch Postmaster, Codacal	75
K. P. Abdur Rahim	Do. Pullengode	15
K. Purushothaman Moosad	Do. Pandikad	33
S. Gopala Ayyar	Sub-Postmaster, Tirur	250
M. Thama	Runner, Tirur-Kattipala	40
V. Kannankutti Nayar	Postman, Wandur	35
A. Kutti Krishnan Nambiyar	Do. Tirurangadi	25
K. Ramunni	Do. Manjeri	45
N. Krishnan	Do. Mannarghat	15
P. V. Velayudhan Chettiyar	Do. Nilambur	15
Total for Postal Department ..		1,658

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation.	Amount.
M.R.Ry. P. Kunda Panikkar	District Munsif, Manjeri (Quilandi)	Rs. 40
Avargal.		
M.R.Ry. V. K. Krishnan Nambiyar	Do. Parappanangadi	50
Avargal.		
T. S. Narayana Ayyar	Head clerk, Munsif's Court, Parappanangadi	15
K. M. Krishnan Nayar	Deputy Nazir do.	35
K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar	Clerk, Munsif's Court, Coimbatore (late of Walluvanad).	100
E. Kanaran Nayar	Clerk, Munsif's Court, Parappanangadi	45
T. K. Narayanan Nayar	Do. do.	17
S. K. Ramaswami Ayyar	Do. do.	15
V. Kanaran	Do. do.	25
T. M. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do. Manjeri	140
T. G. Gopala Ayyar	Copyist, Munsif's Court, Tirur	250
K. Govindan Nayar	Do. Manjeri (now at Tellicherry)	30
N. N. Venkateswara Sastri	Do. Tirur	30
D. Sivarama Sastri	Do. Perintalmanna	35
O. Krishnan	Amin, Munsif's Court, Parappanangadi	40
M. Koru Nayar	Court-keeper, Munsif's Court, Parappanangadi.	30
R. Govinda Kurup	Peon, Munsif's Court, Parappanangadi	15
K. Appu	Do. do.	15
M. Chathu Nambiyar	Do. do.	13
Total for Judicial Department ..		940

[25th August 1925]

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.
M.R.Ry. C. H. Raman ..	..	111 3 4
V. N. Velu Nayar (deceased) ..	..	79 10 0
K. Karuvan ..	Field Surveyor ..	83 4 0
E. Govindan ..	Do. ..	42 4 0
P. Chathu Kutti ..	Do. ..	17 4 0
P. P. Sankaran Nambiyar ..	..	11 4 0
C. Achuthan ..	..	87 15 4
V. Govindan Nambiyar ..	Peon ..	17 11 9
P. Kannan Nayar ..	Do. ..	12 14 0
C. Govindan Nayar ..	Do. ..	11 4 0
M. Sankaran Nayar ..	Do. ..	31 0 0
Pothodi Kanaran ..	Do. ..	95 3 4
Total for Survey Department ..		600 13 9

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation.	Amount.
		RS.
M.R.Ry G. R. Parasuraman ..	Assistant Surgeon, Manjeri (now at Cuddapah).	325
„ P. K. Gopala Panikkar.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Mannar, hat	550
Total for Medical Department ..		875

SALT DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation.	Amount.
		RS.
M.R.Ry. P. Krishnan ..	Sub-Inspector, Malappuram ..	90
K. Kannan Nayar ..	Peon, Malappuram ..	15
Ramunni Nayar ..	Peon, Kondotti ..	15
Total for Salt Department ..		120

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Name	Designation.	Amount.
		RS.
M.R.Ry. P. Sabhanachalam ..	Overseer, Tirur ..	100
Grand total, all departments ..		42,811 12 2

II

G.O. No. 505, Public, dated 27th June 1923.

The Government sanction the payment to the village officers named in the annexure to these Proceedings of the amounts specified against their names as compensation for loss of property sustained by them as village officers during the Mappilla rebellion.

2. The expenditure will be met from the provision of Rs. 1,51,600 under '47-D. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges' in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1923-24.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Accountant-General.
„ Collector of Malabar.

Copy to the Finance Department.
„ Revenue „

[Annexure.]

25th August 1925]

ANNEXURE.

*List of village officers who suffered as village officers in the
Mappila rebellion.*

Number and name.	Occupation.	Estimated loss incurred.
		RS.
1. Kizhakkapat Krishna Menon	Adhkari, Kumaramputhur ..	3,500
2. A. K. Sankaran Nayar	Acting Adhkari, Kulukavur ..	290
<i>Walluvanad taluk.</i>		
3. A. K. Kuttikrishnan Nayar	Adhkari, Marayamangalam ..	60
4. V. V. Narayana Menon	Menon, Marayamangalam ..	50
<i>Ponnani taluk.</i>		
5. K. Govindan Menon	Menon, Trikandiyur ..	20
6. V. Narayana Nambudiri	Adhkari, Trikandiyur ..	35
7. K. Veerayunni	Menon, Perumanna ..	25
<i>Ernad taluk.</i>		
8. P. M. Sankaran Nayar	Menon, Areakode ..	115
9. K. Govindan Nayar	Do. Kizhuparamba ..	60
10. K. Alavi	Do. Vaniambalam ..	250
11. K. Velayudhan Nayar	Adhkari, Trippanachi ..	50
12. K. K. Achutha Menon	Menon, Tirurangadi ..	150
13. M. Ramen Nayar	Do. Kavanur ..	130
14. Kundunni Unni Nayar	Adhkari, Cherur ..	60
15. P. Korukutty Nayar	Menon, Malmuri ..	85
16. K. Ayyappan	Do. Trikolam ..	230
17. K. Narayana Panikkar	Adhkari, Amarambalam ..	85
18. P. Govindan Panikkar	Menon, Amarambalam ..	30
19. K. Karunakara Menon	Do. Kannamangalam ..	200
20. T. Velu Nayar	Kolkaran, Cheekode ..	135
21. M. Ahmad	Do. Tirurangadi ..	40
22. K. Unneri	Do. Trikolam ..	35
23. K. Appu Nayar	Do. Puthur ..	70
24. P. Karappu Nayar	Do. Amarambalam ..	40
25. Vela Nayar	Do. Valakulam ..	70
Total ..		5,815



68